

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

DEEP SEA, COAST, AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1872.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1873.

[Cm. 2861. Printed.]

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT,	3
APPENDIX,	41

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

OF THE

DEEP SEA, COAST, AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1872.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POINTEZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In conformity with the 112th sec. 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106, we beg to submit our Report for the year 1872, being the fourth since our appointment.

We desire to explain to your Excellency that, consistently with furnishing all necessary information, it was quite impossible for us to present this Report at an earlier period, and that, for the reasons we will submit, our future Reports cannot be presented to Parliament before April.

At the time the Act was passed there were no Boards of Conservators in Ireland. Since then Boards throughout the country have been formed, who furnish statistics, and whose accounts are made up to the 31st December in each year. The Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard in the thirty divisions into which the coast of Ireland is divided, also furnish statistics with regard to the sea fisheries. In both instances the returns are made up to the 31st of December.

Being particularly anxious to get the Report for this year out as soon as possible, we forwarded the usual queries to Conservators and Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard early in December, earnestly requesting them to furnish replies not later than the first week in January of the present year.

The utmost difficulty was experienced, as usual, in obtaining returns from the Boards of Conservators, especially with regard to their receipts and disbursements. In many instances repeated applications had to be made before they were forwarded. In one case eight letters had to be written in succession before the return was made on 25th March.

Some of the Coast-guard returns were not received until the 31st of March, although a special circular was addressed to the Inspecting Commanders, stating that "as it was of importance that the Report of the Inspectors should be laid before Parliament soon after its opening, they would feel obliged by the returns being completed and transmitted the first week in January."

As our own Report is founded on the information contained in the replies to the queries sent to the Conservators and Coast-guard officers, we could not complete it until the first week in April, when it was placed in the printer's hands.

The statistics were sent to be printed as they came in. A good deal of delay was involved in having some of these returns corrected by the Coast-guard. Owing to the voluminous appendices, they occupied a month in printing.

To show that the same difficulty was experienced by our predecessors, we append the dates of their Reports since the formation of the Boards of Conservators:—

1850,	7th June, 1851.	1860,	4th July, 1861.
1851,	8th August, 1852.	1861,	17th June, 1862.
1852,	20th May, 1853.	1862,	24th July, 1863.
1853,	30th June, 1854.	1863,	1st September, 1864.
1854,	31st October, 1855.	1864,	31st April, 1865.
1855,	7th June, 1856.	1865,	9th June, 1866.
1856,	31st March, 1857.	1866,	22nd May, 1867.
1857,	1st June, 1858.	1867,	15th June, 1868.
1858,	1st June, 1859.	1868,	18th May, 1869.
1859,	20th July, 1860.		

REPORT OF THE

THE SEA FISHERIES.

We believe that the statistics prepared this year with regard to the craft and crews engaged in the sea fisheries, will convey a more accurate idea of their number than the figures we were able to furnish in our preceding Reports. Having reason to believe that there were inaccuracies in the Coast-guard returns, with regard to the boats that came properly under the denomination of fishing boats, and also with regard to the number of men and boys partially engaged in fishing, we addressed a circular to the Inspecting Commanders, requesting that greater care would be observed in ascertaining the required particulars, and pointing out where we considered the errors lay. We also requested that the craft and crews should be ascertained in the unguarded portions of the coast, undertaking to pay the expenses of the men while engaged on this duty.

The returns furnished to us show that in 1872 the number of vessels and boats wholly and partially engaged in the fisheries was 7,914, and men and boys, 31,311, against 8,099 craft and 33,650 crews in 1870-71, showing an apparent falling off since our last Report of 1,185 vessels and boats, and 7,339 men and boys.

We should remark that owing to an error in the Coast-guard returns for 1870-71, the craft appeared as 8,099, and the crews 33,629, instead of the correct figures now given above.

As will be seen by Appendix No. 3, the number of boats registered by the Collectors of Customs was 8,594, and men and boys 35,838; being 620 boats and 4,527 men and boys in excess of the number returned to us by the Coast-guard.

The only way that we can account for the discrepancy is, that many boats were registered by the Collectors of Customs which did not properly come under the denomination of fishing boats, and that the owners, in making a return of the crews, stated the number required to man the boat, without mentioning the fact—which we found frequently occurs with regard to boats only partially engaged in fishing—that the same persons often furnish crews to two or three boats in the same locality.

From the particular directions which we addressed to the Coast-guard, to avoid falling into the error of returning any fishing boats which really could not be considered as such, and to ascertain the actual number of persons engaged in fishing, not by calculating the crews required for the existing boats, we venture to think that the figures we submit may, for the reasons we have stated, be relied on as being likely to be the most correct.

The 6,116 boats partially engaged in fishing are usually occupied in cutting sea-weed and conveying goods, turf, manure, and passengers. Their crews of 22,747 do not fish altogether a month in the year on an average.

As stated in our last Report—

“This arises from the following causes:—The tempestuous nature of a great part of the coast, especially the northern and western portions—the number of days that even good-sized and well-found boats could venture out being much less than in any other part of the kingdom; the unsuitability of many of the boats to encounter storms, and the inadequacy of the gear; the distance from markets, and deficiency in many places of the means of transport.”

The following shows the decrease in the number of fishing craft and crews since the famine:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND BOATS, MEN AND BOYS, EMPLOYED IN THE COAST FISHERIES, FROM 1846 TO 1872, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.	Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.
1846	19,883	115,073	1860	13,485	55,620
1848	19,632	81,717	1861	11,845	48,684
1849	18,100	71,505	1862	11,590	50,230
1850	15,247	68,380	1863	11,375	48,601
1851	14,756	64,612	1864	9,300	40,946
1852	11,789	58,863	1865	9,435	40,802
1853	12,381	49,208	1866	9,444	40,663
1854	11,079	40,227	1867	9,332	38,444
1855	11,251	47,854	1868	9,184	39,339*
1856	11,069	45,774	1870 }	9,099	38,650
1857	12,798	53,673	1871 }		
1858	11,823	52,101	1872	7,914	31,311
1859	11,381	50,115			

* There must be some error in this return. An increase of 827 men is set forth at Clifton, and only 19 vessels; this would give an average of nearly 44 men to each of the additional vessels.

Thus it will be seen that the vessels and boats are now less than half as compared with 1846, and the crews reduced to less than a third.

The return showing the falling off in the number of boats and men returned in 1872 as compared with 1870 and 1871, is, no doubt, attributable to some extent to our directions to the Coast-guard having caused them to be more particular in ascertaining the number of fishermen really on the coast, as the greatest diminution appears amongst those only partially engaged in fishing—26,374 in 1871, as against 22,747 in 1872. Many of this class often appeared as belonging to two boats, and until our late instructions to the Coast-guard, were returned twice over. However, from our own observations along the coast, we believe there has been a very large decrease since 1871.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there has been a rapid decrease since the famine years of 1846-47-48. That direful period gave the great blow to fishing industry in Ireland as regarded the humbler coast fishermen. Many were totally annihilated. Others made a desperate and too often unsuccessful effort to hold on to their pursuits; but as boats and gear got out of repair or were lost, they were too poor to restore them. In the course of a few years thousands were compelled to seek other occupations or to emigrate; and now, as we stated in our preceding Report, "in many places the coast may be traversed for miles, even where good shelter exists and fish abound, without a boat being seen."

If the same means had been adopted to sustain the distressed Irish fishermen during the famine, or even after it, that we understand was done for a similar class in Scotland about the same period, much suffering would have been saved, and the Irish fisheries on many parts of the coast would now probably present a much more prosperous appearance.*

One of us, when visiting the Scotch fisheries last summer, learned that in 1845 and 1846, when distress prevailed amongst the fishermen of the Hebrides and other western parts of Scotland, the Board of Fisheries at Edinburgh had placed at their disposal funds to aid the necessitous fishermen with loans, and that advances were made to many of them on their own notes, and which they were never afterwards called on to repay.

Thus were preserved to Scotland many amongst her fishermen who would otherwise, like the Irish fishermen, have succumbed to the visitation of Providence. The sons of those men are to-day some of the finest fishermen in the kingdom.

No loans were made to our fishermen at the same period, nor indeed for many years before.

A few thousand pounds out of a charitable fund raised by private contributions to relieve distress which prevailed in Ireland many years before, were expended on curing-houses, which proved most useful, but were unfortunately given up prematurely. It is to be regretted that a sum of money offered from the same source to the Irish Fishery Department in 1844, to be employed in loans, was declined.

So many erroneous statements have been made with regard to the amount really given to the Scotch Fishery Board, that we deem it well to state for your Excellency's information what we believe to be the facts.

It has been asserted that the amount paid for branding fees, and which is handed over to the Treasury, nearly covers the expenses of the Scotch Board, and that Scotland really receives little more than Ireland for the promotion of her sea fisheries. This is not so, as the following extracts from official documents will prove. According to the last published Report of the Scotch Fishery Board (1871), the sum expended was £13,312; the amount received back for branding fees was £5,807, which was remitted to the Treasury, and probably paid nearly all the salaries. The balance, £7,505, was retained and expended by the Board for the various purposes connected with the department, amongst them the annual outlay for fishery piers and harbours, £3,000. Assuming that a similar amount is expended for same purpose in Ireland, Scotland has still a considerable advantage over this country, even making the most liberal allowance for the proportion that ought to be charged to the sea fisheries for offices, staff, and travelling expenses, &c.

Besides the sum just stated, Scotland received in 1871 a special grant, voted by Parliament, of £7,000 towards the completion of the repairs of the east pier of the fishery harbour of Anstruther.

It is impossible to estimate the vast good that has been accomplished for the fisheries of Scotland through the instrumentality of its Fishery Board. When this great industry, which has added so much to the wealth and importance of the country, was in its

* Mr. Blake is responsible for the paragraph referring to the Scotch Fisheries, as they have been framed upon investigations and calculations made by him.

infancy, the numerous officers of the department, zealous and well-informed, did much in instructing the people in the proper mode of cure. Their rigid examination of the condition of the fish, the salting, packing, &c., in the barrels submitted to be branded, insured the requisite care in the process, and the brand secured a ready sale and a price for the fish in the foreign, English, and even Irish markets; while a country like Ireland, denied the benefit of the branding system, was placed at so enormous a disadvantage that it was useless to attempt competition, and after a few efforts the curing trade was abandoned.

Although the Fishery Board of Scotland has fully accomplished the object for which it was established, and there are some now who contend that the Scotch fisheries could get on without it, still, if the branding system, which is its principal function, were discontinued, it would deal a very severe blow on the smaller curers who may not yet have established a sufficient reputation for their own brand to enable them to compete with the large curers, to whom many of them would, if the Government brand was abolished, be compelled to sell at lower prices than they can obtain now that the brand puts on equal footing all who cure up to the required standard of excellence.

The following figures will show how the fisheries of Scotland have progressed under the Board.

The published statistics commence with 1810. In that year the total quantity of herrings cured was 90,185 barrels; of these, 34,701 were branded, and 35,848 exported. In 1871, the number cured was 825,475 barrels; of these, 346,633 were branded, and 502,534 exported. As the number of barrels branded increases, there is a proportionate diminution in the sum received from the Imperial Exchequer; but if, owing to any cause, such as a bad fishing, the receipts for branding decline, the amount from the Treasury for the maintenance of the Board must be augmented. Thus the sum voted in 1867—£ for the Scotch fisheries was £14,544, exclusive of superannuations.

Scotland has received since the Union upwards of a million sterling for the promotion of her fisheries more than Ireland. Long before bounties and loans were extended to the latter the Scotch fishermen were in the enjoyment of them; and when the Irish Fishery Board was practically abolished for years, and the fishermen left at a most critical time to shift for themselves, the Scotch Board continued in full operation, having, amongst other things, a grant for the repairs of poor fishermen's boats.

This year we have only to repeat what we said last year and the year before, that—

"Another year's experience fully confirms the opinion which we have already expressed to your Excellency, that 'no great improvement can be looked for in the sea fisheries until loans are advanced to a portion of the fishermen for the repair and purchase of boats and gear.'"

"Having visited every part of the coast, and fully informed ourselves of the condition of the fishermen, we unhesitatingly pronounce that if much longer time is allowed to pass without our suggestions being carried out, fishing industry will nearly expire on half the coast. Every day's delay will add enormously to the difficulty of restoration, as boats and gear get out of repair, and the owners abandon the pursuit—in many instances their little fleets of gulls and booms disappear in the larger fleets now there—and there is less opportunity for the youthful portion of the sea-coast population becoming acquainted with the mode of managing boats or capturing fish."

"Already in many places the coast may be traversed for miles, even where good shelter exists and fish abound, without a boat being seen. This deplorable state of things is certain to increase if a helping hand be not extended to save this important industry from perishing. Ten or twenty thousand pounds, judiciously expended now—not as a gift, but as a loan—would do far more good than a million given away in half a dozen years hence. Indeed an amount of money, if things be suffered to take their present course, could in that time accomplish what might now be done by the outlay of a few thousands, certain to be again nearly all refunded to the State."

"Numerous instances have come to our knowledge of industrious fishermen being prevented from adequately pursuing their calling for want of a little money to procure materials, for which they could give satisfactory security."

"That loans could be easily and inexpensively administered, and that little or no loss would be likely to be incurred if due care were observed by the department charged with their administration in obtaining proper security, is fully proved by the operations of the 'Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland.'"

"To free grants we would be strongly opposed, and consider that much of the benefit likely to result from loans would be neutralised unless their repayment was strictly enforced."

"According to a Report lately issued by the 'Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland,' a sum of £34,000 was lent by them during the last seven years to the fishermen on different parts of the coast. Great good appears to have been done and no losses to the Society seem to have occurred."

We have ventured to repeat our statements of preceding years, as we believe they contain elements of the most vital importance to the fisheries; and as it is the only industry in the country which the Government may be said to have particularly in its charge, and therefore has responsibilities with regard to it that do not exist with respect to any other, we deem it incumbent on us to call attention to its rapid decline

around the greater part of the coast, and the means by which we believe, without appreciable loss to the Exchequer, great and lasting good might be effected.

Unless our suggestion be adopted, we must continue, as at present, almost powerless to accomplish anything of value for the sea fisheries. Every day's delay, as we have before stated, will increase the difficulties of resuscitation.

It has often been urged by those not having an intimate acquaintance with the coast of Ireland, that there is sufficient capital to induce private enterprise to do whatever is necessary for the development of the fisheries. This holds good with regard to those parts of the coast where large shoals of fish come in at fixed periods. For instance, as regards the herring fishery on the east coast, and the mackerel on the south, private enterprise has done much, and very likely will continue to do all that is necessary for the prosecution of fishing industry on these portions of the sea-board, as there are other favouring circumstances in addition to the almost certain influx of the shoals of fish at regular periods. The extent of coast occupied by the chief herring and mackerel fisheries does not, however, exceed 300 miles out of a coast line of 2,500.

Around the greater part of the coast, however, the case is very different. Take, for example, long stretches of the coasts of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare and Kerry, where the fishing can only be carried on at uncertain periods, owing to the stormy character of the coast.

There, the fisherman (who, unless he combines farming with fishing, cannot live by it, and would be in a state of enforced idleness for the greater part of the year,) carries on his operations necessarily on so small a scale that there is no inducement to invest capital in his petty enterprise. His neighbours are either too poor or too cautious; and we regret to say that on the part of the landlords we see no evidence of a desire to afford material aid to promote fishing industry.

The humble individual fisherman who prosecutes his calling has to do so often under serious difficulties. He has to shift for himself. Be he ever so skilful, honest, and industrious, the loss of a boat or nets will, in numerous instances, necessitate his abandoning the employment, with many chances against his ever again being able to return to it. This is not alone a loss to himself, but also to the immediate community he lives amongst, deprived of the opportunity of obtaining through him occasionally a change of food.

To the State every man under existing circumstances abandoning the pursuit is a serious loss. First, there is so much food lost to the public, as the farmer fisherman not only obtains from the land he cultivates all that can be produced, but draws from the sea what otherwise would, for the most part, go to waste. Secondly, he performs an important part in maintaining a valuable nursery for the mercantile and royal navy.

It has been often urged, as an argument against aiding the fishermen, that if the landlords would do certain things, and the opulent portion of the mercantile community also aid, all that is required would be accomplished. This is quite true, but neither class will give the very slightest help. We have found the landed proprietors occasionally willing to lend their moral influence to improve the condition of the fishermen on their estates, but unwilling to afford any other aid. Amidst all this indifference it is gratifying to us to be enabled to record one instance—unfortunately the only one—of a generous desire to assist the struggling fishermen. Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, of Manchester, late member for Drogheda, offered this year to give £2,000 to this department for their benefit, provided that a further sum of £2,000 would be contributed for the purpose. We much apprehend that a sufficient response from even the whole of Ireland cannot be expected, so as to enable his noble offer to be availed of.

The Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard having so often reported on the subject of loans, we did not think it necessary this year to send out the usual queries on the subject.

On analyzing the replies for 1870-71 from the thirty divisions into which the coast is divided, we found according to those officers that in twenty loans would be beneficial; that security could be obtained in eight; that security would be doubtful in eleven; that it could not be obtained in one; that loans would not benefit the fishermen in six; that the benefit would be doubtful in three. From one district no return was made. It is singular that in some of the divisions in which the Coast-guard officers report that security would be doubtful or loans not likely to prove beneficial, the "Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland" has made large advances without loss, and the fishermen have been much benefited.

It should be borne in mind that the seaboard of Ireland is 2,500 miles, and that in that large extent there are a number of fishermen who do not require loans, and many others who could not repay them. This department stated in the Report for 1869—"We agree with the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1867), that it would be unadvisable to make advances to fishermen unless on satisfactory security;" and in

1870 we reported—"To free grants we would be strongly opposed, and consider that much of the good likely to result from loans would be marred unless their repayment were strictly enforced." But we know very well that the small sum which we recommend should be advanced by way of loan for a few years could be lent to sufficient industrious fishermen on good security. The operations of the "Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor" is at once an answer to the objection urged with regard to the danger of the advances not being repaid.

The reports of the Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard for this year represent the fishermen as most orderly, no conflicts having occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing, except at Galway, relative to trawling, to which we shall allude further on.

An analysis of the reports from the thirty Coast-guard divisions shows—that the fisheries are not improving in twenty-five, and improving in five. That fishing is usually combined with farming in twenty-eight. That no conflicts had occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing in twenty-nine. Fishermen peaceable and orderly in twenty-six—no remark on this point is made in three returns. Portions of coast unguarded in fourteen divisions. The meaning of this is, that owing to the decrease in the number of the Coast-guard, there are certain parts of the coast not visited at all. In some places the extent is considerable; for example, in the Sligo Division, sixty-one miles, and in the Clifden, 102 miles.

The difficulty in obtaining statistics from the unguarded parts has been considerable, and imposed a good deal of trouble on the Coast-guard and expense on this department for the travelling charges of the men employed on the duty.

We regret to state that the "South of Ireland Fishing Company," which carried on its chief operations at Kinsale for some years, to which it lately added herring fishing off Howth, has ceased to exist. Its vessels, &c., however, have been purchased by two or three private individuals, who it is to be hoped will succeed in making the undertaking more of a commercial success.

It affords one of the many instances in support of our view, that, as a rule, fishing companies in Ireland, will not prove successful.

Every fishing company, of the many started in Ireland from time to time, having Chairmen, Secretaries, Boards of Directors, and Managers, has in the end been obliged to be wound up, in almost every instance with great loss to the shareholders; whilst small enterprises, owned and managed by practical men understanding everything connected with boats and gear, and the capture, cure, and sale of fish thoroughly, have usually proved successful—for example, the boats belonging to Dublin, and the three or four small enterprises, now in most successful operation, at Dunmore, county Waterford.

A small company, known as the "Inishbofin Fishing Company (Limited)," has also been wound up this year. Its shareholders were chiefly at Belfast, and also the Board of Directors and Secretary, although its operations were off the Galway coast, and consisted in the purchase of fish.

There is now no joint stock fishing company in Ireland, properly speaking.

Any undertakings that exist, not altogether the property of individual owners, have not, we believe, in any instance more than three proprietors.

On many parts of the coast the fishermen have assured us that, as compared with former years there is a considerable falling off in fish, and that generally speaking they cannot be captured so close to the shore as they might have been thirty years ago.

We believe there is a good deal of foundation for these statements, and that many have been obliged to give up fishing in consequence of their boats being too small to seek for the fish in the deeper water that they now resort to.

GALWAY BAY.

The only exception during the year to the general good character of the fishermen as being peaceable and orderly is that of the Claddagh fishermen, who during the past year acted in a most violent and disorderly manner towards the men employed on board the trawlers. The Claddagh fishermen have always evinced a most determined hostility to trawling, and so bad was their conduct on the occasion referred to, that after an investigation by a very large bench of Magistrates, a number of them were returned for trial to the assizes.

We were obliged to apply to the Government for the aid of a gun-boat to protect the trawlers in their lawful avocations, and H.M.S. *Orwell* was at once sent to the spot, and remained there for some time.

We directed a public inquiry to be held at Galway into the question of trawling. A very lengthened investigation was held by one of us (Mr. Brady), and the allegations

against this mode of fishing being principally that a large quantity of fry of fish and small fish were taken up in the trawl net, and that the most of them were dead when taken up, in consequence of the trawl being some hours down, and that spawn of fish was disturbed. Mr. Brady considered that no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at from the evidence on oath of the witnesses who were more or less biased according to their prejudices, and more particularly as no evidence was adduced on the part of the trawlers to contradict or rebut the evidence of those against the trawling, the men engaged in this latter mode of fishing having made affidavits that their lives would be in danger if they attempted to come into court to give evidence.

He accordingly determined that before any decision should be come to experiments in trawling should be made all over the bay. These experiments were entrusted to the Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard at Galway, Lieutenant Drew, R.N., who most kindly consented to do everything in his power to carry out our wishes, and placed two of the most intelligent officers under his command on this special duty each month, the owners of two of the trawl boats giving us without any remuneration the use of their boats. To no public officer in Ireland more eminently qualified to carry out such experiments could they have been entrusted than to Lieutenant Drew, who had for a number of years been employed with the present Rear-Admiral Spratt, R.N., on scientific explorations of the sea and dredging, and when these investigations have been completed, Mr. Brady feels assured they will be the means of enabling a decision to be arrived at on this much vexed question, based on data more complete than on any inquiries heretofore adopted. Though however unsatisfactory that decision may be to any of the parties, it will be, it is hoped, a just and complete one.

Before Lieutenant Drew commenced these experiments the Claddagh fishermen, who are opposed to trawling, asked to be allowed to send one of their own body on board each trawler, and to this request Lieutenant Drew at once acceded, although against the wishes of the trawlers.

They remained on board however only a few days, when they wanted to know if they were to be paid, and having been answered in the negative they refused to accompany the trawlers any longer. Though the experiments are carried on each month, and will be so, for the whole year, none of the Claddagh men have since asked permission, or gone on board any of the trawlers, to satisfy themselves as to the correctness, or otherwise of their allegations.

The following is a copy of the instructions issued by Mr. Brady to the coastguard officers with regard to the investigations to be carried on.

GALWAY BAY.—EXPERIMENTS IN TRAWLING.

- I. It is important to know in what parts of the bay the greatest quantity of fry or young fish are taken up.
- II. In what quantities they are taken up.
- III. The description of fish.
- IV. The depth of water where most fry or young fish are taken.
- V. The quantity of saleable fish taken.
- VI. The different descriptions of saleable fish taken.
- VII. The parts of the bay where the different descriptions of saleable fish are taken in largest quantity.
- VIII. The depth of water they are taken in.

In order to carry out the above, it will be necessary that the bay be trawled in different sections—and inshore and in the different bays, and it would be important that the officer superintending the examination should make the following accurate notes in the district:—

1. The place to be marked on chart when trawl let down.
 2. The course run when trawling.
 3. The depth of water.
 4. The time trawl let down.
 5. The time trawl taken up.
 6. The contents of trawl, most accurately detailing—
 - a. Numbers of saleable fish.
 - b. Different descriptions, numbers of each.
 - c. Numbers and description, if possible, of unsaleable fish.
 - d. Quantity and description, so far as possible, of the fry of fish.
 - e. If any spawn, or anything resembling spawn taken up, and if so to preserve it in water in a vessel.
 7. The wind and weather.
 8. As full observations on every matter as the officer can make, detailing everything, no matter how minute.
- Books are supplied for this purpose, and the officer is not to think of how much paper is taken up in his observations, but to write them as fully as possible.
- He can write on one page the details of fish taken, and on the other his observations in full, as to what the trawl brings up, and in what state, and he had better devote a couple of pages of the book to each trawl, and not put the report of two sweeps on one page.

THE HERRING FISHERIES.

The capture was considerably beyond that of the two preceding years; the prices, however, something lower than in 1871. At Howth 107,087 mense, at an average price of 18s. 1½d., producing £96,835, were taken in 1872, against 50,915 mense, average price 19s. 3½d., producing £49,197 in 1871; at Wicklow, 6,000 mense; Ardglass, 67,114 mense, producing £46,513 in 1872, against 45,495, producing £41,626, in 1871; Arklow, 20,000 mense in 1872, against 15,269 mense in 1871; Kilkeel, 13,500 mense, producing £6,200 in 1872, against 5,130 mense, producing £4,200 in 1871. The capture of herrings this year must have reached in value on the coast nearly a quarter of a million sterling. The smallest part of this, however, was realized by Irish boats, as will be seen by the following return of the highest number of boats that fished during the season off Howth, viz. :—Cornish, 120; Scotch, 100; Manx, 58; total 278, as compared with Irish, which were only 116.

Complaints having been made to us of injury arising from the reprehensible acts of some of the masters of fishing vessels, especially those from the Isle of Man, setting their nets before sunset—at our instance H.M.S. *Bruiser* was employed for some time to prevent the practice.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

The capture was less than in 1870 and 1871. So far as can be ascertained it amounted to 6,000 tons or 60,000 boxes of six score each. The prices varied from 10s. to 23s. per 120 or six score.

The highest number of vessels of the following countries that fished was—Manx, 174; Irish 83; French, 83; English, 45; Scotch, 1. In 1871 the numbers were—English and Manx, 197; Irish, 70; French, 49.

THE PILCHARD FISHERIES.

Large shoals appeared on the coasts of Cork and Kerry. But this fish is held in so little estimation that the fishermen usually prefer avoiding it on account of the small price to be obtained and the injury done to their nets by the quantity of oil exuded by the fish, the nets not being properly barked to resist the effects.

The return of pilchards again to the coast of Cornwall in large quantities has had the effect of preventing efforts which might otherwise have been made in Ireland to cure for foreign markets. As, however, the shoals appear off our shores often a month before they arrive on the Cornish coast, it is probable that an export to the Mediterranean ports from Ireland would prove profitable by anticipating the consignments from Cornwall, as there is a much larger price given for the new fish.

It has, however, been stated that the fish which are found off the Irish coast in the early season are too fat to be suitable for curing for foreign markets. Formerly large quantities were sent abroad from Ireland; but this uncertain fish abandoned the Irish coast for nearly fifty years, re-appeared again for a few years, and then almost totally disappeared for twenty years. A few years ago on the coast of Cornwall where the pilchard proved a great source of wealth, the shoals diminished so enormously that the exports decreased to less than a fourth as compared with former years; just at the same time the seas off the coast of Cork were swarming, and in some places every bay and creek was literally packed with them.

Having informed ourselves of the mode of capture and cure in Cornwall in 1871, we gave such information on the subject in various places along the coast as lay in our power, in the hope that some enterprises would be set on foot, which might have occurred only that at the end of the same season pilchards returned to Cornwall in such vast quantities that the prices fell so low as not to pay the cost of cure, and several cargoes could not be sold in the Continental markets at almost any price.

If during the period of the scarcity of the fish on the Cornish coast the opportunity had been availed of, it is impossible to say the amount that might have been realized on the coast of Cork alone.

As compared with the herring the home consumption of pilchards in Ireland is very small, notwithstanding the lower price, on account of the oily flavour when fresh. Some, however, that were prepared at Kinsale, under the immediate direction of two of the Inspectors, by a simple process which divests the fish nearly altogether of oil, which is preserved and brings a good price, were much relished by those who purchased them. By a little trouble the same thing could be done on a large scale, and this plentiful and wholesome fish more largely utilized.

TRAWLING.

During this year we did not repeal any of the By-laws against this mode of fishing, but have it in contemplation to hold inquiries into the subject, encouraged by the satisfactory results which have followed from the removal of the restriction since we came into office, in Lough Swilly, Belfast Lough, Kenmare Estuary, part of Donegal Bay, and Glandore Harbour.

We have already alluded to the dispute at Galway Bay relative to trawling, &c.

LINE FISHING.

Both long and short lines constitute a very important mode of fishing around the greater part of the coast, and is followed by the most numerous class of fishermen, especially those too poor to purchase good sized boats and nets. As already stated many fishermen have informed us that there is a considerable decrease in line fish as compared with former years, and that it is necessary to proceed further out to sea to capture them. For this purpose a large number of the existing boats are not sufficiently large, and the fishermen too poor to purchase ones of adequate size. It is in such instances that loans would prove most valuable, as the fishermen could at once obtain the required craft.

We could give numerous instances, when, if such accommodation existed, the advance could have been easily repaid in a few months.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

During the year we granted six new licences for the planting and cultivation of Oysters. Out of the 117 licensed beds, hardly a dozen can be said to be in a satisfactory position. In the majority of the licences we would be fully justified in withdrawing them, on ground that the conditions on which they were granted have not been fulfilled, viz., sufficient stocking and proper cultivation. In many cases there is not even a pretence of doing anything, the licensees contenting themselves with getting whatever Oysters they can off the beds for their private consumption. Some of the licences embrace hundreds of acres of foreshore and sea bottom (in one instance nearly eighteen hundred acres), in the aggregate 17,935 acres, from which the public are excluded from dredging or picking Oysters.

As we consider that this exclusion should not be continued, unless the conditions alluded to are complied with, we have, after due inquiry, warned some licensees that their licences will be withdrawn unless within twelve months they proceed to cultivate, and we intend, as other duties permit, to proceed with other inquiries for a like purpose.

The most successful undertaking has been that of Mr. Verschoyle, at Tarengo, in Ballisodaire Bay, County Sligo, carried out on the plan of enclosed ponds which was explained in the Report of the Royal Commission appointed through the instrumentality of the late Earl of Mayo, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, to report on the methods of Oyster culture in the United Kingdom and France.

We propose holding an inquiry at Wexford to inquire into the propriety of shutting up or buoying off a portion of the oyster beds from dredging, alternately, for the purpose of recovering from the exhaustion consequent on over-dredging.

The beds are now almost denuded of oysters, and hardly give occupation to one boat where over fifty formerly obtained remunerative employment. Carlingford, once so famous for its oysters, now only produces a few hundred pounds' worth a year.

The beds at Arklow and on the Galway coast are in a tolerably satisfactory position and afford the chief sources of supply.

At Tralee we have enacted stringent regulations to prevent the destruction of the beds by taking away small oysters.

We have made close investigations with regard to the spatting this year, and are in a position to state that the fall has been on the whole greater than for some years past.

HARBOURS.

During the year we only recommended the construction of two harbours, one at Courtmacsherry, county Cork, and the other at Gliz, county Limerick.

We regret very much that a harbour we recommended at Giles-quay, county Louth, is not likely to be proceeded with on account of certain conditions required by the Board of Works, and which we apprehend in this and in future instances will prove a serious if not a fatal obstacle to the construction of fishery harbours.

As we understand the case, on the estimate of the probable cost having been made by the Board of Works, and the sum to be contributed by the locality settled, Lord Clermont and J. P. Mulholland, esq., undertook to give the liberal sum of £833 6s. 8d. each, the barony contributing by instalments a like amount.

As tenders could not be obtained for constructing the harbour for the Board of Works estimate, the latter proposed to execute it on the condition that anything it might cost in excess should be made up by the other contributors. This proposal, we believe, was declined on the reasonable ground of the uncertainty of the amount that they might be called on to make up.

THE INLAND FISHERIES.

With a view of more efficiently and conveniently carrying out our duties, we arranged, shortly after our appointment, to divide Ireland into three divisions, assigning to each Inspector, as far as practicable, an equal part. All the duties relating to the sea and inland fisheries within these limits which could be performed by one Inspector (some inquiries must be attended by all three) have been discharged by us in our respective districts.

We propose to submit to your Excellency separate Reports for the divisions in our charge, with regard to the salmon fisheries, as we consider that in this form more detailed information, as to the state of the different districts, can be given.

These Reports are given in the order in which we sign the Report this year addressed to your Excellency, and which varies every year.

MR. BLAKE'S REPORT.

DIVISION extending seaward from WICKLOW HEAD to ROSSAN POINT, COUNTY DONEGAL, and embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, KING'S COUNTY, MONAGHAN, DOWN, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, DERRY, DONEGAL, and including the DISTRICTS OF DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNALK, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, and LETERKENNY.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, county Dublin, seaward, embracing portions of the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Meath. The principal rivers frequented by salmon, taken in the order of their importance, are—the Liffey, Vartry, and Swords. The Liffey has many natural advantages for the production of salmon, which ascend nearly sixty miles to the Golden Water Cascade for the purpose of spawning. There are many good spawning tributaries, having excellent gravel bottom. In winter there is a large body of water to facilitate the ascent of the fish.

It suffers, however, from the following drawbacks:—A great reduction of the volume of water in summer, which has the effect, owing to the number of mill weirs (nearly twenty), of preventing the ascent of salmon until the autumn floods. A great injury in time of drought arises from the many pollutions to which the Liffey is subject, owing to sewage matter and gas and chemical works. The two latter injure at all seasons, but more especially in summer. Should the projected undertaking of conveying the sewage to the sea at the North Bull be carried out, and include also the conveying of the refuse of gas and chemical works, the productiveness of the river must be vastly augmented. The district suffers much from the insufficiency of funds, which prevents

adequate means being taken for prosecuting parties for pollutions, the prevention of poaching and the sale of unseasonable salmon in the Dublin market.

As very little is done by the riparian proprietors for the preservation of the river, the funds for that purpose could be much increased if permission was more extensively given by them to anglers to fish in the upper waters, as it would offer a greater inducement than now exists to take out licences in the district.

The Vartny—previous to the impounding of half of the upper catchment basin of the river at Roundwood, by the Dublin Corporation, for the purpose of supplying the city with water—was, for its size, one of the best salmon producing rivers in Ireland. The principal capture was carried on by draft nets at the mouth and along a part of the coast at Wicklow. Since the completion of the Waterworks a vast diminution has taken place in the produce of the river, owing to the large amount of water abstracted.

The Swords.—Except at the mouth by draft nets, but few salmon are taken in this river; there is a good number of white trout. The preservation is more satisfactorily carried on than on the other rivers, owing to an angling club which gives a contribution for that object. Except, however, for purposes of sport, the quantity is unimportant. This river, like the preceding ones, affords good brown trout angling.

The Bray river, which is formed by the combination of the Cookstown, Glenree, and Dargle rivers, contains few salmon, but produces a fine quality of white trout.

The same want of protection exists here as throughout the rest of the district.

The capture of this district was not more than half that of the preceding year, owing to the floods and drought at inopportune times, as the same causes under favourable circumstances would produce opposite results.

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

Extends from Skerries to Clogher Head, embracing portions of the counties of Louth, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan. On the whole, the capture in 1872 does not appear to have been much under that of 1871.

The principal rivers are the Boyne and Blackwater; the latter being, in fact, a tributary of the former, joining it at Navan, nearly twenty miles by water from the sea.

Salmon ascend about fifty miles to near Edenderry. Spawning grounds numerous and good. Most of the twelve tributaries are suitable for spawning for only a short distance above their junction with the Boyne.

The natural obstructions are few and unimportant, consisting of rocks across the bed of the river, but which can be easily surmounted in ordinary floods.

The artificial obstructions are numerous and formidable, consisting of weirs for navigation and milling purposes. Most of them have passes, but of a very inadequate character. They are, however, being gradually improved by the Board of Conservators as funds permit. The condition of the river has been steadily improving for some years, due to more active conservancy. The riparian proprietors also exhibit an increased desire to second the efforts of the Board.

Fish of greater size than formerly have been lately taken. Ten years ago fish exceeding 20 lbs. were rarely captured by either net or line; now the common run is 18 lbs. A number between 20 lbs. and 40 lbs. were taken last year, a few between 40 lbs. and 50 lbs., in one instance 54 lbs.

The principal capture takes place in the tidal waters by draft nets. There are two small weirs in the fresh-water portion. This district suffers much from flax-water, particularly in the remoter tributaries. This evil is, however, far below what is experienced from the same cause in the Ulster districts.

Both on the Boyne and Blackwater there are numerous eel weirs, which formerly proved most injurious from the number of unseasonable salmon taken. Latterly, owing to the more active supervision, these offences have much decreased.

Although it is most desirable to afford every facility for the capture of eels, as the descending fish never returns, still it is questionable whether the season for capture in this district is not too long, commencing as it does on 1st July and closing 10th January. The eels do not appear to run before August, and they usually stop on the appearance of frost.

It is doubtful, therefore, that for the very few likely to be taken in July and January, it is worth leaving those months open, on account of the risk involved of salmon being taken in the eel boxes and nets during these months.

The Blackwater is wholly an angling river and possesses numerous good spawning grounds. The obstructions are altogether artificial, arising from mill weirs, and the engines for the capture of eels already alluded to.

There has been more poaching on this river than any other in the district, but owing to the better disposition lately evinced by the riparian owners to contribute towards the expense of protection, this offence is decreasing.

This district, which extended from Skerries to Donaghadee, was divided in 1871, limiting its boundary from Skerries to Clogher Head, which proved most advantageous, as the former district was far too extensive to admit of being properly worked by a Board holding its meetings at Drogheda and Navan.

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

Extends from Clogher Head, in the county Louth, to Donaghadee, in the county Down, this portion being separated from the late Drogheda district, and comprises the entire or portions of the counties of Louth, Meath, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

The principal rivers are the Dee, Glyde, Fane, Cully, Water, and Castletown, the two latter forming a junction a short distance above Dundalk.

There are some rivers northward of Dundalk possessing many natural advantages to render them excellent salmon rivers; but owing to the difficulty in preventing their being contaminated by flax-water the greater number of them are rendered almost valueless for either salmon or trout.

The Newry river, formerly much frequented by salmon, is now abandoned, owing to the flow into it of refuse matter from gas works.

The Kilbrony river, also well circumstanced, near Roastrevor, has been injured in a similar manner by leach works refuse.

The Whitewater, Causeway, Kilkool, Annalong, Shimna, Comber, &c., &c., have by flax-water been either wholly destroyed for fishing purposes or rendered so valueless that there is but little inducement to attempt preservation.

The vast quantity of flax steeped in the neighbourhood of these rivers, the great importance of the crop, and the reluctance of the landed proprietors to interfere with the farmers renders it almost hopeless to expect the adoption of effective means to place these rivers in a satisfactory condition. As they may be said to yield little or no revenue in the way of licence duties, there is no expenditure by the Board of Conservators for preservation, and on the part of the proprietors scarcely any. The capture in this district may, therefore, be said to be nearly confined to the three first-mentioned rivers in the neighbourhood of Dundalk—even their yield is not much. The take by nets unimportant. The capture by anglers is also small.

Fish passes could be advantageously erected in different places, but there does not appear to be a disposition to supplement the funds of the Conservators by private contributions for the purpose, without which these works cannot be undertaken, the funds raised from licence duties being hardly sufficient to provide for properly watching the rivers.

Product last year although less in number of fish captured was to a great extent compensated for by the number of fish taken of larger size than usual.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

Extends from Donaghadee to Portrush, embracing portions of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Owing to heavy floods the capture in this district was below that of 1871.

The Bush is the only river of importance, owned altogether by one proprietor. The upper portion is well preserved and affords considerable angling. The lower waters are fished by drift nets, and three bag nets outside.

Artificial breeding has been successfully carried on by Sir Edmund MacNaghten.

There are many more bag nets on the coast of this district (fourteen) than in any other.

The remaining rivers, Glenarm, Glencloy, Glenariffe, Cushendall, Cushendun, Ballycastle, &c., afford some angling, but the proceeds, in a commercial point, are of

little importance. In some of these streams salmon are rarely seen. Flax-water exercises the same destructive influence as in the rest of the north.

To class some of the streams in this and other districts which formerly abounded with fish—but which now, owing to the baneful effects of this destroyer, hardly contain a single one—amongst salmon-producing rivers, would only serve to convey a very erroneous idea.

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Extends from Portrush to Downhill Boundary, embracing portions of the counties of Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, and Derry.

The product this year was below that of the previous one.

The Bann and its tributaries constitute the entire of this district.

Pollen, a species of fresh-water herring, found in few other places, abound in Lough Neagh; and the eel fisheries commencing at Toome Bridge yield a large income to the proprietors.

The Irish Society claim the river from Lough Neagh to the bar mouth. Their lessees fish it by a weir and fixed and moving draft nets. Draft net fishing also from ledge of Portglonone to Lough Neagh. An angling club rent a large portion of the river and do much towards preservation.

As the income of the district, considering its size, is considerable, there are ample funds for conservancy.

Much good could be accomplished by having better fish-passes constructed on some of the navigation weirs, especially at Carragee, where the ladder is quite insufficient to allow fish to pass up at low water.

This district also suffers much from flax-water being allowed to flow into the rivers, although great efforts are made by the Conservators to prevent it. Owing to the great floods this year, the evil has been less than during some preceding ones.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Downhill Boundary to Malin Head, embracing portions of the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

The capture in 1872 below that of 1871.

The Foyle, the river of the greatest importance in the district, has several good tributaries. Their value is, however, much lessened, owing to flax pollution.

In addition to the 100 water-bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, the lessees of the Irish Society also have about ninety in their pay. Their watchfulness is, however, unfortunately insufficient to prevent considerable destruction from this cause.

The culpability of the offending parties is the greater from the fact that much of the evil might be diminished by a little care and outlay on their part.

The most important portion of the seventy-two miles of the river (having an area of catchment basin equal to 212 square miles) is the property of the Irish Society, together with the whole of Lough Foyle. Their lessees carry on their fishing operations from near Strabane to their limits in Lough Foyle. With the exception of three stake nets the capture is accomplished by fixed and running draft nets.

Outside of Greencastle the public fish about thirty draft nets.

The other rivers—Roe, Faughan, Culladuff—with the exception of some netting at the mouths, are chiefly valuable for angling and breeding.

Considerable destruction of salmon and fry having, it is alleged, taken place in the head and tail races of mills in this district, the enactment requiring gratings on same at the points of divergence from and return to the rivers has, as elsewhere, been enforced, but only in such instances where it was manifest that with the exercise of ordinary care on the part of the mill-owners substantial injury would not be inflicted.

LEWISKENNY DISTRICT.

Extends from Malin Head to Rossan Point, and embraces the greater portion of the county Donegal.

The take of salmon this year below that of 1871.

Notwithstanding the numerous rivers in this district, their commercial importance is comparatively insignificant. Their chief value consists in the sport afforded to anglers.

Along the north-west portion there are several streams which might be made very productive, if the obstructions to the ascent of salmon to places suitable for spawning were removed, some fish-passes constructed, and means adopted for the preservation of the fish during the breeding season.

As few of these rivers yield revenue, and the funds of the district are very limited, there is no attempt at preservation in the majority.

There is some poisoning from flax-water, but considerably less than in the four preceding districts.

The Lennane River opens for fishing in the tidal portion on 1st of January, being earlier than any of the rivers in the seven districts composing this division. The owner of the fishery has urged that without disadvantage to the river the opening might commence even earlier.

In all the other rivers in this district—some apparently similarly circumstanced—the opening does not take place for more than a month later. But this is only one of the many instances of the unsolved mystery as to the cause of difference of season in rivers.

CONCLUSION.

The aggregate length of the rivers with their catchment basins, a matter of very simple calculation, in the foregoing seven districts, has not been given, as it would convey a very erroneous idea, so far as this division is concerned, of the length of rivers available for salmon, on account of the natural obstacles which prevent the ascent of fish in many places, and the deadly effects of flax-water, bleach works refuse, and other pollutions, in nearly all the northern district.

The Liffey affords a good illustration as regards the effect of obstructions. Its length, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 82 miles, and its catchment basin 528½ square miles; the falls of Phoul-a-Phooka (over which fish passes are practicable if funds were available) now offer an insurmountable barrier to the further ascent of fish, thus shutting out upwards of thirty miles of good spawning ground on the main river alone. Numerous other instances of a like character might be given.

With regard to the rivers practically ruined by flax poisoning, especially in the county Down, there are some which at one time were most productive, but which are now only classed as salmon rivers from the circumstance of a few fish occasionally venturing up and surviving to reach some safe spawning bed; the chances, however, being considerably against either the parent fish or the fry ever descending to the sea.

The large floods this year will probably have the effect of bringing an amount of fish up some of those almost deserted rivers, greater than for many years before; but unless more aid can be obtained from the Constabulary authorities to compel farmers to desist from their inexcusable practice, with regard to flax-water, there can be no great result. While on the subject of the large floods of this year, it may not be out of place to remark that although they proved injurious so far as affecting the capture of fish, still beneficial effects are likely to follow as regards production, a number of salmon, probably greater than for some years past, having been enabled to reach the upper spawning beds; the only drawback being the probability that the ova has in many instances been deposited in such situations in the higher streamlets as may render it liable to exposure and destruction as the water subsides. The evil usually attendant on the flow of flax-water into the breeding streams in the northern Districts has undoubtedly been much diminished this year owing to the floods.

J. ALOYSUIS BLAKE.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

SALMON FISHERIES.

As it had been considered by my colleagues and myself that it would tend to the advantage of all interests in the salmon fisheries if Ireland were divided into three divisions, and that each division should be under the superintendence of an Inspector, this arrangement was entered into, and Ireland was accordingly divided into the following :—

- No. 1. That part of the coast and all the rivers flowing thereinto between Rossan Point in the county Donegal, and Wicklow Head in the county Wicklow.
- No. 2. That part of the coast and all the rivers flowing thereinto between Wicklow Head and Dunmore Head in the county Kerry, and
- No. 3. That part of the coast and all the rivers flowing thereinto between Dunmore Head in the county Kerry, and Rossan Point in the county Donegal.

That portion of the country mentioned in No. 3 division which embraces the salmon fishery districts of

Limerick,	Galway,	Ballinakill,	Bangor.
Ballina,	Sligo,	Ballyshannon,	

and contains 145 rivers frequented by salmon, embracing about 2,526 miles in length fall to my lot.

My colleagues having since decided that "each Inspector should write his own Report on the Salmon Fisheries of his District," it now becomes my duty to report on this division of the country and to give such an account of the fisheries as may be desirable for the information of your Excellency.

Although the arrangement referred to was made amongst ourselves for greater convenience, and as tending to a more systematic administration of the laws than could otherwise be obtained, it sometimes becomes my duty to accompany either or both my colleagues on many important inquiries into divisions not immediately under my own personal superintendence.

Some of the observations made in this report may therefore necessarily bear on matters which affect or concern other divisions as well as that allotted to me.

LIMERICK DISTRICT

Extends from Dunmore Head in the county Kerry to Hags Head in the county Clare, and includes the Rivers Feshanagh, Owenafenna, Owenmore, Scord, Owenashla, Derrymore, Lee, Shannon, Doonbeg, Annageeragh, Annagh, and Inagh, and their tributaries. Many of these rivers, though all are frequented by salmon, are only so during spawning season, and the fish only ascend short distances in them.

The principal river and from which very large commercial supplies of fish are obtained is the Shannon, 160 miles in length, and having a catchment-basin of 4,553 square miles. The Shannon is frequented by salmon from near its source to the sea. It has 25 tributaries more or less frequented by salmon. In many of these tributaries there exist obstructions to the free passage of the fish, which if overcome by proper Fish Passes would be the means not only of preventing much destruction of fish below them, but also of distributing more equally the fish over a more extended area, and of opening up a great extent of spawning ground.

There is about an equal number of tributaries not frequented by salmon.

In the Shannon itself the worst obstructions in the river are the navigation weirs at Tarmonbarry and Athlone. Although Fish Passes have been built on both these weirs in accordance with plans approved by the Special Commissioners appointed under the Act of 1863, yet these passes are not efficient—nor do they comply with the law which requires that all dams erected in rivers since 1842 shall be so built as to allow the free run of fish in one or more places at all periods of the year. In the last two reports reference was made to this matter in detail, and I have now only to state that nothing has since been done to improve the passage for fish over these two formidable obstructions.

In times of flood only are the fish enabled to pass these weirs. During the past year which was unusually wet, great quantities of fish are reported to have passed over them and to have got early access to the higher parts of the river. One proprietor on the banks of the river, high up the stream, is reported to have taken advantage of this circumstance, to have used nets for the capture of the fish; and application has been

made for a By-Law to prohibit a practice which, it is stated, if continued, might prove seriously detrimental to the general interests of the Fisheries in the river. The inquiry, necessarily consequent on this complaint, will be held as soon as other business will permit.

The engines used in this district for the capture of salmon are—

37 Snap Nets,	129 Drift Nets,	33 Stake Nets,
69 Draft Nets,	20 Pole Nets,	1 Head Weir, and
9 Boxes or Cribb in a Fishing Weir, besides 204 Single Rods and 46 Cross Lines.		

The Pole Nets are used in the upper or fresh waters. The Draft Nets and Snap Nets in both upper and lower or tidal, the Drift nets, Stake nets, Head weir, and Boxes, in the tidal waters exclusively.

Complaints have been made from time to time against the practice of drift net fishing in the Shannon, and several meetings have been held in Limerick and other places down the river, to inquire into the matter, but the evidence adduced at those inquiries was not such as would have warranted the prohibition of these nets in such a wide estuary as the Shannon, or such as, even if the urgent solicitations of many persons who complained of injury being done by these nets to the fish in the river had been complied with would have justified us in submitting for the approval of your Excellency a By-Law which would have had the effect, practically, of throwing probably 500 men out of employment. Of these nets there have been used in the Shannon during the past year 129, and 4 men may be taken as a fair average to work each net. In the estuary of the Fergus, however, which is a narrow channel as compared with the Shannon, their use was prohibited immediately on their introduction into that estuary on the ground that they would, particularly if increased to any extent, have had a damaging effect on the fisheries of that river, and the By-Law to that effect has received the sanction of the Privy Council.

In the estuary of the River Shannon, by the authority of the Court of Queen's Bench, and as the result of inquiries held by the late Special Commissioners, and subsequently by the Inspectors, there have been established thirty-three stake-nets. Out of this number the late Commissioners granted *Two* certificates. The Court of Queen's Bench held *Twenty* to have been legally erected, and after public courts of inquiry we held *Eleven* to have been legally erected under the decisions of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Stewart and Culbitt, and the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Williams and Boyd, i.e., on the sites of bag-nets erected in 1863, but which were abolished by the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114 as being in the estuary of the river.

The Boxes or Cribb are used in the Lax Weir.

The total revenue for the District during the year amounted to only £2,170, a sum totally inadequate to afford proper protection to the fish scattered over so extensive an area as is embraced in this district.

The system of protection afforded by the Board of Conservators has in my mind one serious drawback. There is not sufficient supervision over the bailiffs employed. In reality they have not one at present in many places to look after them, or see that they are doing their duty. It is true that a few of the Conservators, who have always taken a great interest in the fisheries of the river, impose on themselves this duty, but this is only in a few instances and places. As a rule the Bailiffs are not looked after, and in many places I have found that they may be either on or off duty as they pleased, no one apparently in the upper waters taking any interest in their proceedings.

In mentioning this matter I do not intend for an instant to reflect on or impute blame or neglect to the able Secretary and Inspector of the district who is a most efficient officer, and whose whole time must necessarily be more taken up in office in the direct management under the Board of so extensive and important a district. It is the system which I think defective. I am strongly of opinion that unless there be an active and constant supervision over men in the capacity of water bailiffs, duties which are most irksome, laborious, and dangerous will not be zealously performed.

Believing such, it was suggested to the Board of Conservators to appoint two or three Local Inspectors, whose duty should be to be constantly on the road and to visit the different stations and see that the Bailiffs were on duty, particularly during the spawning season. The Board gave a patient hearing to the suggestion, and after discussing the matter, the majority did not agree to it, principally I believe on the ground that the funds were not sufficient to warrant them in undertaking the expense. I cannot however but think that by such a system more efficient protection would be afforded and in the end that it would turn out to be more economical than the present one, and I am in hopes of seeing this carried out as soon as the new Board of Conservators is elected next October. There are about seventy Bailiffs employed by the Board in this district in the

open season, and 135 in the close season; forty employed permanently at wages varying from 5s. to £1 a week.

There are some rivers in this district to which no protection whatever is at present afforded, the Board not receiving any, or if any, very little revenue from them. They are consequently neglected, and the fish becomes the prey of the poacher in every way. If the gentlemen resident on the banks of these rivers would take an interest in them and form themselves into a Board of Conservators, such portions of the district might be separated from the Shannon before the next general election and formed into a separate district to be managed by themselves. This, however, can only be done under the law on the application of the present Board of Conservators. I particularly allude to those rivers in the county Clare north of the Shannon. There are also some rivers in the county Kerry on the south side of the Shannon similarly circumstanced which might probably with advantage be attached to the Killarney district, but this would require an application from both Boards.

In other rivers formidable obstructions exist which with a little outlay might be overcome.

The past season's fishing has not been so good as the preceding one. The average weight of the fish captured has, however, considerably increased. The quantity of fish in the upper parts of the river, not only during the last spawning season, but all through the summer, is reported to have been much greater than for many years past. From this, with proper protection, good results must follow.

The Close Seasons fixed for this district in December, 1870, are as follow:—

TIDAL WATERS.—Between 15th July and 1st February, save rivers Cusheen and Doonbeg, and rivers between Kerry Head and Dummora Head. For Cusheen, 12th August and 30th May; for Doonbeg, 31st August and 1st June; and for rivers between Kerry Head and Dummora Head, 15th September and 1st April.

UPPER WATERS.—Netting and all other engines, save single rods, between 31st July and 1st February, save rivers Cusheen, Doonbeg, and their tributaries, and save rivers between Kerry Head and Dummora Head. For Cusheen, Doonbeg, and rivers between Kerry Head and Dummora Head same as in Tidal Waters.

SPECIAL RIVER LAWS.—Between 30th September and 1st February, save Cusheen and Doonbeg, and rivers between Kerry Head and Dummora Head. For Cusheen and Doonbeg and tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May, and for rivers between Kerry Head and Dummora Head between 15th September and 1st April.

The By-Laws in force in this district are—

1. Prohibiting netting in that part of the Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 13th February.
2. Prohibiting, between the 30th July and 1st November in each year, the use of Draft Nets or any net having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto in that part of the Shannon between the Lax Weir and the western extremity of Grigios Island.
3. Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of fish of any kind of a mesh less than 1½ inches from knot to knot in the tidal parts of the Shannon, or of rivers flowing into the Shannon.
4. Prohibiting the shooting of fish in that part of the Shannon between Portunna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in the river Maigue.
5. Prohibiting fishing by any means whatsoever within twenty yards of Tinnaherry Weir wall in the river Shannon.
6. Prohibiting fishing by any means whatsoever within twenty yards of Ennis Weir wall in the river Fergus.
7. Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in the river Maigue, between Ferry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adara.
8. Prohibiting the use of all nets, except Landing Nets, in the river Maigue, above the Railway Bridge below Adara.
9. Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the tidal parts of the river Fergus.
10. Prohibiting having any net for capture of salmon or trout on board any boat, cut, or scow, between the mouth of the Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, or in the tidal parts of any river flowing into the Shannon between said points, between 9 o'clock on Saturday evening and 5 o'clock on Monday morning, or between Wellesley Bridge and Killalea Weir, between 5 o'clock on Saturday morning and 4 o'clock on Monday morning.
11. Permitting the use of nets in Lough Ree having a mesh of 1½ inches from knot to knot.

GALWAY DISTRICT

Extends from Hag's Head in County Clare to Slynne Head in County Galway, and embraces the rivers Kilscolgan, Clarin, Corrib, Furboe, Spiddle, Owenriff, Crumlin, Cusheen, Screeb, Darinver, Ballinahinch, and Bunowen, and their tributaries, besides a number of other rivers not frequented by salmon.

The principal river is the Corrib. The modes of fishing are Draft nets and Boxes or Cribbs in the Fishing Weir at Galway. There are few rivers in Ireland better protected than the Corrib and its tributaries, the expense of which protection being almost entirely borne by the enterprising Lessee of the fisheries in the tidal parts of the river. Good protection is also afforded to the extensive waters of Ballinahinch by the owners.

Formerly there existed fishing weirs in the Ballinahinch, Spiddle, and Furboe rivers, but since the Act of 1863 they have been discontinued.

In Scotch the proprietors have for several years carried on, very extensively, the system of artificial propagation of salmon, and have spared little expense in protecting and improving the spawning grounds, and removing obstructions. This river may be considered as only an angling one. No netting has been carried on for several years in the estuary, and of late in only a very limited manner, and yet the angling has not been good, though the river abounds with fish.

There are few obstructions to the free ascent of the fish in any of the rivers in this district. There is, however, a formidable one between Lougha Corrib and Mask, which bars the entrance of fish into the latter lake. If this were overcome, it would open up an extent of spawning ground fully equal to, if not greater than that at present in the tributaries to Corrib. There are, however, many difficulties in the way, but none so formidable that the enterprise of the various proprietors along the banks of the Lough and its tributaries could not overcome.

The amount of Licence Duty received in this district during the year was £385, a sum totally inadequate for proper protection. The lessee of the fishery in the tidal parts of the Corrib river expends about £700 a year in protection, in addition to the protection afforded by the Board of Conservators. There are over 300 water bailiffs in the district at salaries ranging from £3 to £17 10s. a year. Where such a small amount of salary is given to a bailiff, it should be remembered that he is only employed probably for a few weeks during the spawning season, and that he is living on the banks of the river. The remuneration for his short services is therefore not so small as one would be led to suppose at first sight.

There are no fixed nets used in this district. The fishing during the past season has not been so good as that during the preceding one. The fish, however, have increased in weight. The upper waters, during the past summer and spawning season, are reported to have been better stocked with fish than for many years past.

The Close Seasons fixed for this district in December, 1871, are as follow :—

TIDAL AND UPPER WATERS.—Netting and all other engines, save single rods, between 15th August and 1st February.

SHOULDER ROADS AND LAKES.—Between 15th October and 1st February, save in Cashla and Dookulla rivers, between 31st October and 1st February.

The By-Laws in force in this district are as follow :—

1. Prohibiting the catching or attempt to catch in any tidal or fresh water with any kind of fish hook, covered or uncovered.
2. Prohibiting the use of nets in the Glare or Glare-Galway or Turloughmore rivers above the junction with Lough Corrib.

THE BALINAKILL DISTRICT

Extends from Slynne Head, County Galway, to Pigeon Point, County Mayo, and embraces the rivers Westport, Ownece or Belclare, Bunowen or Louisburgh, Carrownisky, Bundorragea, Erriff, Culfin, Dawross, Traheen, and Derryherraun, and their tributaries, besides others not frequented by salmon.

The modes of fishing are Draft nets and one Pole net. The principal rivers are the Bundorragea and Erriff, in both of which there formerly existed Fishing Weirs with Boxes or Cells; but they have long since been discontinued. With the exception of these two and the Dawross, all the rivers in the district are small, and can never be considered as commercial fisheries to any extent. There are obstructions in several of the rivers which prevent the free ascent of fish. The revenues derived from Licence Duties in 1872 amounted to £94, a sum totally inadequate for the protection of even one river.

The head waters of the Dawross, including Kylemore Lake and its tributaries, are protected to a considerable extent by the proprietors, as also are the Bundorragea, Erriff, and Louisburgh; but the system of protection afforded by the Board of Conservators is very deficient. There are about thirty water bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators during the spawning season, at salaries varying from £1 10s. to £4, and about twelve by private individuals.

There are no fixed nets in this district. The fishing has been more productive during the past than during the preceding season.

The Close Seasons fixed for this district in June, 1872, are as follow :—

TIDAL AND UPPER WATERS.—For netting and all other engines save single rods, between 31st August and 16th February, save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky rivers and estuaries, which is between 15th September and 1st July.

FOR SHOULDER ROADS AND LAKES.—Between 31st October and 1st February, save Louisburgh and Carrownisky rivers, which is between 31st October and 1st July.

There are no by-laws in force in this district.

THE BANGOR DISTRICT

Extends from Pigeon Point to Benwee Head, and includes the rivers Moyour, Newport, Burrischoole, Owenduff, Munhina, Owenmore, Glenamoy, and Maignabo, and their tributaries.

The principal rivers in the district are the Owenduff or Ballyeroy, the Newport, Burrischoole, and Munhina rivers. In each of these rivers commercial fisheries to a considerable extent exist. There are no obstructions on these rivers of a formidable character. On the Newport a mill weir exists, on which a fish pass has been built. On this river there was formerly a Fishing Weir. Its remains are still in existence, but its use has been discontinued for a long time.

The modes of fishing in the district are Draft nets and Bag nets. Included in the term "Draft nets" are certain nets which were always considered, and commonly called and known only as Draft nets, but which were fished from time immemorial in the following manner:—"One end was fastened on the shore and the other to a buoy or boat anchored some distance off."

Although the 1st Section of the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 98 defines the words "fixed nets" to

"Extend to and include weirs, stakes, bag, stop, and still nets, and all other engines or devices used for the purpose of whatsoever construction or materials the same may be, or however known or styled, and whether fixed to the soil or held by hand, or made stationary in any other way."

Yet previous to the passing of the 20 & 27 Vic., c. 114, these nets were not considered or dealt with as fixed nets, but simply as ordinary draft nets. Even after the passing of that Act which imposed upon the Special Commissioners appointed thereunder the duty of inquiring into the legality of *all fixed nets* used for the capture of salmon in Ireland, they were still considered nothing more than ordinary movable draft nets until a case arose in the north of Ireland, when the magistrates decided that a net used in the manner described was a fixed net. On the hearing of the appeal in that case the Court of Queen's Bench expressed their opinion that "the justices decided as is now admitted to be right and fairly, that the net was fixed."

From thenceforward such nets were held to be fixed nets, and in consequence of the provisions of the 16th section of the 33 & 33 Vic., c. 92, which imposed a penalty of £50 on any person using a fixed net without having obtained a certificate therefor from the Special Commissioners under the Act of 1863, or from the Inspectors in regard to such fixed net, it became necessary for the owners and lessees of such nets to demand a certificate to enable them to exercise rights which had, in many cases, existed as long as living memory. Many of these nets were used in estuaries of less breadth than three-quarters of a mile, and the 32nd section of the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106 enacts, that—

"In such parts of any estuary, or the mouth or tidal part of any river, where the breadth of the channel at low water of spring tides is less than three-quarters of a mile statute measure, it shall not be lawful (anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding) for any person, save and except the proprietor of a several fishery in the whole of such estuary and river to erect any such stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting a net."

The 23rd section, however, of the same Act provides—

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to render illegal any stake weirs or other contrivances for placing or erecting nets which have been established for 20 years or upwards before the passing of this Act in any estuary or portion of a river within a tideway of less than three-fourths of a mile at low water of spring tides."

And the 24th section provides—

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to render illegal any stake weirs, ebb and flood weirs, and other contrivances for placing or erecting nets which have been established for ten years or upwards before the passing of this Act within the limits of a several fishery in any estuary or portion of a river within a tideway of less width than three-fourths of a mile at low water by any person legally possessed of or entitled to such several fishery by charter, grant, patent, prescription, or Act of Parliament."

Before granting any certificates for fixed nets, public inquiries were held in the districts, notices thereof having been first given, and at such inquiries all persons were heard either for or against the application. In this district certificates were granted for the use of eight of these engines, all being used in channels of less breadth than three-quarters of a mile. These were all granted on proof of a several fishery existing in the *locus in quo* and that the nets had been used for ten years before 1842 and in the year 1862. As it may be of some importance to know exactly the grounds of our decision in such cases, I submit, for your Excellency's information, extracts from a judgment delivered by me during the past year in a case analogous to those in this district.

EXTRACTS from JUDGMENT delivered at on the in the case of an Application for Certificate to use Fixed Draft Nets in Channel of less width than three-quarters of a mile.

"In this case the application is for a fixed net in the estuary of river. A claim has been made to a several fishery in this place. Taking the old documents and leases which have been put in in evidence into consideration, together with the uninterrupted user of over sixty years (as has been proved by two witnesses) there is such evidence as will justify us in coming to a decision that there is a several fishery in the place in question. We sit here as jurors, and we think we are bound, as such, by the language of Lord Chief Justice Erle, in *'Gau. and Johnston'* (412) — 'Every presumption as to be made in favour of long usage, and though the evidence only went back to 1775, yet it has been repeatedly laid down that, when a continuous user has been shown for a much shorter period, in the absence of anything to the contrary, a jury will be warranted in inferring its existence beyond the time of legal memory.' Then, with regard to the absence of any evidence to the contrary, there has been proof of exclusive user of over sixty years given; so that we are justified, as jurors, in inferring its existence beyond legal memory. With respect to the use of the fixed net in this place, we think the evidence quite sufficient to entitle us to come to the conclusion that the net is legal. Whatever we may feel about the use of such a fixed engine in a narrow estuary, we have not to consider that question. It is an exercise of a right of property, and we are bound, when a party comes forward and proves a title to a fixed net, legally erected in 1802, to grant—and we think we have no alternative—but to grant a certificate. With respect to fixed engines in narrow channels, it is quite true that the 22nd section of the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106, provides that where the breadth of the channel at low water of spring tides is less than three-quarters of a mile statute measure, it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the proprietor of a several fishery in the whole of such estuary and river to erect any fixed net or contrivance for placing or erecting a net. But then the 22nd section of the same Act enacts 'that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render illegal any stake weirs and other contrivances for placing or erecting nets which have been established for twenty years before the passing of this Act, in any estuary or portion of a river within a tideway of less width than three-fourths of a mile at low water of spring tides; and the 24th section further provides that nothing shall be construed to render illegal any such fixed nets in such places, if they have been established in a several fishery for ten years or upwards, before the passing of the Act. Here we have two sections taking fixed-nets, established in these narrow channels for certain periods, out of the penal consequences provided for the erection of such engines by a former section—in the first case, if they have been established for twenty years before 1842—and in the second case, for ten years before 1842 in a several fishery. Now, what is the meaning of these sections, and how are we enabled to give the certificate (without which since the passing of the 32nd & 33rd Vic., c. 92, no person can use a fixed engine) sanctioned by the 6th section, 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, or the 16th section, 32nd & 33rd Vic., c. 92?

"The 6th section, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, provides that when a fixed net other than a bag-net prohibited by the Act is in use at the time of the passing of the Act, and any person claims to have erected it in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, the Commissioners may, on proof being given to their satisfaction that such fixed engine has been erected in pursuance of said provisions, certify to that effect. There may be cases where a fixed net has been established for twenty years before 1842, which could hardly be said to have been erected in pursuance of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, passed twenty years afterwards in 1842. Are the parties who own such property therefore to be debarred from exercising their rights because of the 16th section of the 32nd & 33rd Vic., c. 92, which prohibits the use of such engines without such a certificate? We think not. The words of this latter section are, 'any person who shall fish with, make use of, or erect any fixed engine for the capture of salmon without having obtained a certificate from the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, under the provisions of the *'Salmon Fishery Ireland Act, 1838'* (the 26th and 27th Vic., c. 114, s. 6), or a certificate from the Inspectors acting in execution of this Act, in regard to such fixed engine, shall forfeit such fixed engine, &c. This section, in our mind, relieves us from any difficulty in the matter, and in the case of a fixed net established for twenty years before 1842, which might not be erected in pursuance of the Act of 1842, we would only have to give a certificate in regard to such fixed engine; in other words to certify that it was legal, if we found it to be so. But we have decisions with regard to the meaning of these sections sufficient to guide us. In the case of the *Queen v. Ryan*, Baron Pennefather says—'The question then is, supposing the weir to have been established for twenty years before the passing of the Act, does the Act make it legal? It does not. It merely says, it shall not be illegal by virtue of anything contained in the Act, and leaves it as if the Act was not made. After mature consideration this is the construction which in my opinion the Act ought to receive. Then this weir is to be dealt with as if this Act had not passed. The 10th Charles I. has been repealed and leaves this weir as it existed law.'

"Again he says—'By the 22nd section of the Fishery Act, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, weirs would have a protection after a confirmed existence for twenty years and upwards, although in point of fact, the party using the weir could not prove the existence of the right.'

"And again he says, the same case—'The meaning of the 22nd section is that a weir should be established for twenty years immediately before the passing of the Act, but an interpretation by force is not to alter a title, and in my opinion this weir must be considered as established for twenty years before the Act. A weir being thus excepted from the prohibitory enactment contained in the 22nd section is left as it would be at common law, and is to be justified by the common law.'

"In that case the weir was declared a common nuisance to the public right of fishery, and therefore ordered to be abated. In this case no public right was ever exercised, and we find the place where the net was used is a several fishery, and that being so, under the decision of Baron Pennefather in the case I have quoted, this net is legal.

"Again we have a more recent case decided by the Court of Queen's Bench—the case of the *Steel weir* in the river Blackwater—*R. McGreevey*, appellant. In that case the weir was erected in a channel of less width than three-quarters of a mile and its legality was claimed on the ground of being erected for twenty years before 1842. The Special Commissioners condemned the weir as being illegal, but on appeal the Court of Queen's Bench reversed the decision of the Commissioners, and in consequence we gave a certificate for its use. Other cases of fixed engines in narrow channels have also been decided to be legal, notwithstanding the provisions of the 22nd section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106, and it can only be under the interpretation put upon the meaning of the 22nd & 24th sections of the Act—that is, that if they are erected for twenty years in the one case, or ten years in the other in a several fishery, and that they are not in either case injurious to navigation, or in the former a nuisance to the public right of fishing, there is nothing to render them illegal; and that being so that we are bound on those conditions being proved to us to decide that they are legal, and to give our certificate in regard to them.

"Then as to the question who is the party entitled to receive our certificate, we do not consider that title of that kind is a material point in the case, because we think if we grant the certificate to the person we find in

possession of the several fishery we comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and we do not commit an act of injustice by doing so, because if any other person is entitled thereto, the person so aggrieved has the other tribunals of the country to go to, to obtain possession of the property to which he may lay claim. In the language of Judge Fitzgerald in another case:—'The question before us is not whether A. B. has a good title or not, but whether the net in 1863 had a legal existence.'

"To sum up therefore, we find—

- "1. That this fixed net has been established for twenty years before the passing of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and that it is not injurious to navigation or the public rights of fishing;
 - "2. That it has been established for ten years before the passing of the 3d & 6th Vic., c. 106, within the limits of a several fishery;
 - "3. That this fixed net was legally erected for catching salmon and trout during the open season of 1863;
 - "4. That is entitled to a certificate in regard to such fixed engine;
- and that we will grant our certificate accordingly.

"In conclusion I have only to say that if any person feels aggrieved at our decision—that this is a several fishery, or that this net is legal—they have the right of appeal under 14th section of the 36th & 37th Vic. We will be most happy to facilitate that appeal in every way in our power. Notice of appeal should be given seven days after the delivery of our decision. Any party, therefore, feeling aggrieved by our decision has a right of appeal within the next seven days.

"It is quite right that every one should know that our certificate will not protect against fishing in an illegal manner, for if he does anything against a statutory enactment, our certificate would not save him from the penalties. It protects him merely from the penalty of fishing without a certificate. He must only use a net of yards, and use it in a legal manner."

Against this an appeal was invited in order that the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench on the very nice points of law that arose might be obtained. No appeal was, however, taken, and the certificate was issued under which the parties have since been exercising their rights.

There are 17 bag-nets in this district. Our predecessors granted a certificate for 1, and during the past year certificates have been issued for 16 more, 2 of them being on the property of Sir Francis A. K. Gore, bart., 2 on the property of William Pike, esq., and 12 on the property of the Trustees of the Achill Mission on Achill Island. These certificates were granted after a lengthened inquiry in the locality at which eminent counsel attended, both to support and oppose the claims of the proprietors, who proved that the nets were legally erected under the 19th section of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and had been used in 1863 and that they were not injurious to navigation, or a nuisance to the public rights of fishing. Notice of appeal against two of these decisions was given, but the appeal was not proceeded with.

In the Owenmore and Murlin rivers there formerly existed Fishing Weirs, but since the passing of the Act of 1863 they have been abandoned.

The amount of revenue received from licence duties in this district during the past year was £139. This is quite inadequate for the proper protection of the rivers. In fact the amount allocated by the Board does not pay one-fourth the cost of protection, the remainder is subscribed by the persons holding fisheries in the tidal waters. The revenue in this district will in future be considerably increased by the licence duties on the bag-nets lately sanctioned, and more ample protection than heretofore can thus be afforded. An unprecedented amount of poaching, which even the Royal Irish Constabulary, with the utmost vigilance, could hardly restrain, has been carried on in parts of this district.

There are hardly any obstructions to the free passage of fish in any of the rivers in this district, which generally are capable, if properly managed and protected, of producing a large quantity of fish. There are about eighty water bailiffs employed in the district, but the funds collected by the Board not being sufficient to pay the number of bailiffs required, the difference, being the largest portion of the salaries, is paid by the owners or lessees of the tidal fisheries.

The fishing has not been as good during the past as during the preceding season. The fish, however, are increased in size. The quantity of fish in the upper waters during the summer and the last spawning season has been greater than for many years past.

The close seasons fixed in June, 1872, for this district are as follow:—

- TIDAL AND UPPER WATERS FOR NETS AND ALL OTHER ENGINES SAVE SINGLES RODS AND LINES.**—Between 31st August and 16th February save Newport and Glenswilly rivers and estuaries. For Newport river and estuary, between 31st August and 1st May, and for Glenswilly river and estuary, between 15th September and 1st May.
- FOR SINGLES RODS AND LINES.**—Between 30th September and 1st May, save in Burrenshole, Owenmore, Murlin, and Owenriff or Ballyrooy, which are between 30th September and 1st February.

The by-laws in force in this district are as follow:—

1. Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from the Owenmore River where the spawning of salmon may take place.
2. Permitting the use of nets of one and a half inches, from knot to knot, in so much of the rivers Owenriff or Ballyrooy, Owenmore and Murlin as lies above the mouth as defined during June, July, and August.

THE BALLINA DISTRICT

Extends from Benwee Head in the county of Mayo to Coonamore Point in the county Sligo, and embraces the rivers Belderg, Ballinglen, Cloonaghmore, Moy, Leaffoney and Easkey and their tributaries. The modes of fishing are Draft-nets, Drift-nets, Bag-nets, and Boxes or Cribs in a Fishing Weir. The principal river in the district is the Moy. It is sixty-three miles in length and has a catchment basin of over 800 square miles, and twenty-one tributaries, all more or less frequented by salmon.

The estuary of this river is fished by means of Draft nets such as I have already described in the neighbouring district, and for nine of which, on proof being given of a several fishery, and that they had been so used for ten years before 1842, and in 1862, the necessary certificates were issued. At the top of the tideway, but in the fresh waters, a fishing weir having Boxes or Cribs is situated. Previous to the Act of 1863 no free gap existed in this weir. In the year 1864, however, under the provisions of the statute 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, a free gap of 37½ feet was opened, and since then the capture of fish in the weir has very materially diminished. Up to that period no nets were used in the fresh water portions of the river; but soon after the opening of the gap some of the proprietors of property along the banks of the river let their rights of fishing and netting, for the first time commenced. Since then it has been carried on extensively in about nine miles of the upper waters of the river. It can hardly be imagined that at the time the Legislature compelled, by the Act of 1863, the opening of free gaps in all weirs without compensation, it intended merely that the property should be transferred from the proprietor of the weir to the proprietor of lands adjoining the river above the weir. Its object certainly was that these latter proprietors should have a greater interest in the fisheries than heretofore, principally for the sport of angling, and that the quantity of fish that would escape through the free gap would in time so increase that eventually ample compensation would be afforded to the weir owner for any loss he might in the first instance sustain by reason of opening the gap. Such, however, in this river has not been the case. The result has been merely a transfer of property from one proprietor to several. Nor has it had even the effect of stimulating these latter proprietors to afford greater protection to the fish during the spawning season. The only amounts subscribed for this purpose by the majority of them are simply the amounts of licence duty payable under the Act on each net used, although the quantity of fish taken by nets at five different fishing stations within those nine miles in extent of the upper waters of this river has been for the last few years very considerable. On this subject I beg to refer to my general remarks on protection. The Drift nets are used in the bay outside the river. There are five Bag-nets in the Bay of Killalea, two being on the county Mayo, and three on the county Sligo side of the bay. These Bag-nets were condemned by our predecessors as illegal for want of title, but on appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench that decision was reversed and the circumstances under which they have been since re-erected are detailed in the last Annual Report.

The licence duties paid on these bag-nets formed a considerable revenue for the protection of the rivers nearest them, but, during the time between their condemnation and their re-erection, the river in the county Mayo nearest to them, which may be considered as merely a breeding river, few fish entering it until very late in the season, was left wholly unprotected for want of means to employ water bailiffs, and so, during that time, a great loss was sustained by the public.

The protection in the river Moy and its extensive tributaries is carried on at a very large cost (I am informed nearly £1,000 a year) by the proprietors of the fisheries in the tidal waters of the river.

Some of the smaller rivers in this district, such as the Leaffoney, the Ballinglen, the Belderg, and others, though possessing great capabilities and being good spawning rivers, are not protected. The proprietors along their banks take little or no interest in them, and the fish consequently become the prey of the poacher. It could hardly be expected that the Board of Conservators not receiving any revenue from these rivers could allocate any portion of their funds derived from, and more urgently required for, other more important rivers for the purpose. In other rivers there are some slight obstructions, but nothing, except perhaps in one instance, of such a formidable character as to prevent fish ascending to the spawning beds.

The total amount of revenue from Licences Duties in this district is only £326.

There are about fifty Water Bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, 250 by the Lessees of the Tidal Fisheries, and about three by the Upper Proprietors.

The Close Season fixed for this district in December, 1870, is as follows:—

TIDAL WATERS.—Between 12th August and 16th March, save Cloonaghmore and Easkey rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.

UPPER WARREN.—Nets and all other engines, save single rods, between 31st July and 1st February, save Cloonaghmore and Easkey rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.

FOR SINGLE RODS AND LINES.—Between 15th September and 1st February, save Cloonaghmore and Easkey rivers, which is between 30th September and 1st June.

The only By-Laws in force in this district are as follow:—

1. Prohibiting angling for trout during April and May in each year in the river Moy and its tributaries; Lougha Cullen and Coan excepted.
2. Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot, or five inches in the round.

THE SLIGO DISTRICT

Extends from Coonamore in the county Sligo to Mullaghmore in the county Sligo, and embraces the rivers Duneill, Dunmorran, Ballisodare, Garvogue or Sligo, and Drumcliffe, and their tributaries.

The principal rivers are the Ballisodare and Sligo. The Ballisodare is discharged over a series of precipitous falls about 60 feet in height into the sea at Ballisodare; the lower fall being about 20 feet high. Previous to the building of fish passes over these falls the river was inaccessible to salmon. According to tradition one or two salmon were seen a great many years ago above the lowest fall, but none were ever seen as far as the bridge of Ballisodare.

Below the bridge is another fall surmounted by flat flagstones, and again in the Owenmore river at the village of Colloney, about half a mile above the junction of the rivers Arrow and Owenmore, which are discharged into the Ballisodare river, is a fall of greater height than those at Ballisodare. Hence there was a necessity for three passes being built. In 1852, the lowest pass was completed, and six fish were taken above this pass and put up above the upper fall of Ballisodare. In 1854 the fish came up the lower pass without difficulty, and numbers were taken and put in above the upper fall, on which the pass was not then completed. In 1855 the upper pass was completed and the fish had free run up the river. In 1856 a large quantity of fry were seen in the river, and one spent fish, which had been marked the year before, and which would probably have weighed about 14 lbs. if in good condition, was captured. The largest that had been marked the year before was 8 lbs. In April, 1857, the river seemed full of fry about four inches long and some were marked. In that year grilse were first seen at the lowest fall, and were very plentiful. In December of that year two fish about 4 lbs. each, that had been marked in April, 1856, were got, but none of the fry that were marked in the spring of 1857. In 1857 the river between Ballisodare and Colloney was well stocked, salmon being seen in almost every deep hole, and a number being congregated between Colloney bridge and the hole under the fall. The fish passes that had been built at the several falls being governed by sluice-gates at their mouth or entrances, experiments by means of shutting the sluices were now made to ascertain if the fish were ascending the passes, and the following was the result:—

October	3, Seven salmon in ladder—five being females.
"	11, Twenty-seven—majority females.
"	28, Three male fish.
"	30, Four male and two female fish.
November	3, Sixteen male and eight female fish.
"	4, Ten fish.
"	5, Nine fish.
"	6, Seven fish.
"	7, Eleven fish.
"	9, Twenty-four male and fifteen female fish.
"	23, Twenty-five male and twenty female fish, some of them 14 and 15 lbs. weight.
December	3, Thirty-six male and forty-five female fish.

In 1858 the spawning beds in the river were first seen, and on the 1st July of that year the netting for fish was first regularly commenced, though a few had been taken during February, March, April, May, and June. During July, 568 salmon were taken by the nets, and up to the 20th of August, 530 more; the average weight being very little more than 4 lbs. each.

One of the fish taken in February of that year and weighing 9 lbs. was a fry marked in 1856. And among the fish taken in July, seven were fry that had been marked the year before and they weighed 5½ to 6 lbs. each.

In September of 1858, the passes are reported to have been "literally full of fish," and the run of fish fully two months earlier than the year before. In October, the Colloney pass is reported "to resemble a steepleshae, as the fish was seen clearing

the steps in pairs." In one hour one of the water-keepers reports having seen 267 salmon ascending this pass. In December of same year the experiments were continued, and at one time 256 fish were in the pass ascending. On another occasion, when the water was turned off, the pond in the pass was "actually alive with fish, in general larger and fresher from the sea than those of the day before;" 246 fish were put up and then there must have been left still in the pond from 300 to 400 fish.

The foregoing is a short summary taken from the report of the then proprietor of the river, who had these passes built at his own expense. I have thought it desirable, and perhaps it may be interesting to some, to enter into these details, to show the vast importance of having passes built over natural or artificial obstructions in rivers, so as to enable salmon to have free access to the spawning beds, and with the further view of considering how far many of our rivers now wholly unproductive, either from obstructions harring the ascent of the fish, or from the several interests therein being too much divided, might not be made, like the Ballisodare river, a source of wealth, not only to the proprietor, but to the country at large. This matter must form the subject of another and subsequent report.

The Ballisodare river has still continued to advance in prosperity, and is now a valuable salmon fishery property. The fishing has not been so good, however, during the past as during the preceding season; but the fish taken has increased considerably in weight. There are no fixed nets used, and the manager is, I believe, most careful that over-netting does not take place.

The Sligo river is one of the earliest in the country. Salmon in its finest condition is found in the estuary of this river in winter. In 1871 after two public inquiries, at one of which we all attended, and at the other one of my colleagues with me, it was decided on adopting, as far as possible, the season for fishing recognised previous to the Act of 1842, which fixed a uniform season for all rivers, and netting and angling were permitted to commence in the tidal parts of this river on the 1st of January. An outcry was raised against this decision, on the ground that it would be destructive to the angling interests in the river. I am happy, however, to state that the result has not proved this to be the case, for the angling in the upper waters during the past season is reported to have been as good as during any year preceding the change. Indeed one gentleman, who is an ardent follower of the sport, admitted to me he had a very good season. On this subject I refer to my general remarks.

The protection of the fish in the upper waters is carried out by the leases of the tidal fisheries of the river; the funds derived from licence duties, £87, being wholly inadequate for the purpose.

The modes of fishing in the district are Draft-nets and Bag-nets. Of the former, four are what I have already described in my remarks on the Bangor District, viz.: fixed draft-nets, two of them being certified for as legal in the estuary of the Sligo river, one in the estuary of the Drumcliffe river, and one on the sea coast on the site of a bag-net which had been legally erected in 1862, but which had been abolished by the provisions of the Act of 1863, as being within three miles of the mouth of a river frequented by salmon. No appeals were brought against the decisions declaring these nets legal, though the illegality of the nets was strongly contended for by eminent counsel at the hearing of one of the cases. On this subject I beg to refer to some further observations in my general remarks.

The two bag-nets were certified for as legal by the late Special Commissioners.

The Close Season fixed for this district in April, 1871, is as follows:—

IN TIDAL WATERS.—Between 19th August and 4th February, save tidal parts of Sligo River, which is between 15th July and 1st January.

IN UPPER WATERS, NETS AND ALL OTHERS HAVE SINGLE ROPE.—Between 18th August and 4th February.

FOR SINGLE ROPE.—Between 30th September and 1st February, save in the tidal parts of Sligo river, which is between 30th September and 1st January, and save also Drumcliffe river and Glencar Lake, which is between 19th October and 1st February.

The By-Laws in force in this district are as follows:—

1. Prohibiting the snatching or attempt to snatch salmon in the Sligo river, with any kind of fish-hook, covered or uncovered.
2. Permitting the use of nets in Lough Doon with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.

THE BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT

Extends from Mullaghmore to Rosshan Point in the county Donegal, and embraces the following rivers:—

The Duff or Bunduff, Bundrowes, Erne, Ballintra, Esk, Eanny or Inver, Oily, Bungos-teen, and Teelin or Glen, and their tributaries.

The principal river in the district is the Erne, which is sixty-four miles in length, has a catchment basin of 1,659 square miles, and thirteen tributaries, nearly all of them having good spawning grounds, besides a great chain of lakes. A large commercial fishery exists in the lower waters, which is carried on by means of one Stake-net, three Boxes or Cribes, and Draft-nets, three of the latter being fixed, and for which certificates were granted after public inquiry, and proof being given that they were situated in a several fishery, and had been so for ten years before 1842, and were so used during the year 1862.

The upper waters of this river contain some of the best angling in Ireland. A very extensive system of protection is carried out over the whole of the river and its tributaries, by the proprietors of the lower parts of the river, who spare no expense in their endeavour to improve the fisheries.

In the Bundrowes, a valuable early fishing formerly existed in the weir near the mouth of the river, but owing to the provisions of the Act of 1863 which directed gaps in all weirs to be opened, this portion of the property has become so deteriorated as to be hardly worth fishing. It is now stated by some that the angling in the upper waters and lake has not proportionately improved. In the Duff river complaints have been made of the erection of a dam for supplying water to a mill. This has been lately made the subject of a public inquiry.

The Oily river was formerly frequented by salmon, but owing to the erection of mill-dams they have become nearly extinct. As two of these obstructions have been placed in the river since 1842, the law directs the owners of the mills to build such fish passes thereon as may be approved by the Inspectors. To effect this, surveys of the weirs and designs for passes have been made, and during the coming summer I hope to see them completed, and that fish will once more have free access to the spawning grounds of this river.

The river Inver is fished by Draft-nets and two fixed Draft-nets in the estuary, for which certificates were granted on the same grounds as those referred to in former cases. In this river there formerly existed a fishing weir, but it has been discontinued for some years.

The Esk has been for several years left unprotected, but as the fishing has been leased to a gentleman who has for many years taken a great interest in fisheries, it is hoped he will reap all the advantages to be derived from a proper system of protection which he is adopting. The estuary of this river is fished by draft-nets. Formerly there existed a fishing weir on the river, but it has been for many years discontinued.

Along the coast of this district, more particularly on the north shores of Donegal bay, the poorer classes of the fishermen who exercise their common law or public rights of fishing in the sea had been from time immemorial in the habit of fishing for salmon by means of what are called "Half Trams," or in other words "fixed draft-nets," such as I have described before, the difference between the two modes of fishing being hardly worth noticing. Since the decisions referred to in the cases of Stewart and Cubitt, they have been unable to follow this mode of fishing, not being able to bring themselves within the provisions of the 19th section of the Act of 1842 as persons entitled to use fixed nets. The consequence is, that unless by stealth or in the absence of the local authorities they are now virtually prohibited from fishing in the open sea for salmon, the ordinary draft-net, unless fixed as described, being practically useless on such a wild coast.

Great complaints have been made to me from time to time by these poor fishermen of the hardship of being prevented taking salmon in the sea in the only way available for them, and the way in which salmon had, until the passing of the Act 33 & 33 Vic., c. 92, been taken from time immemorial, but I have explained that there is no power to grant any certificate, without which they cannot use a fixed net, to any person save those mentioned in either the 18th or 19th section of the Act of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.

Certificates have been issued for three of such nets on this coast, to the proprietors of land adjoining the sea, under the provisions of the 19th section of the Act.

Some of the rivers in this district are not frequented by salmon though no obstructions to their free ascent exists, while in others there are many obstructions which I hope in time to see overcome by fish passes. A large portion of upper waters in which there is apparently good spawning ground is not frequented by salmon.

The fishing in this district has not been so good during the past as during the preceding season. The fish have, however, increased in weight. The upper waters of most of the rivers in the district had an abundance of fish through the summer, and the spawning grounds during the past winter have been amply stocked.

There are about 200 water bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators—the revenue of the district being largely supplemented by the proprietors of the lower waters of the river Erne—and eight by private individuals.

The Close Season fixed for this district in November, 1871, is as follows:—

TIDAL AND UPPER WATERS, NETS AND ALL OTHER ENGINES, SAVE SINGLE RODS.—Between 20th August and 1st March.

FOR SINGLE RODS AND LINES.—Between 9th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne rivers. For Bunduff, between 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowes, 30th September and 1st January; Erne and tributaries, 30th September and 1st March.

The By-Laws in force in this district are as follow:—

1. Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of fish of any kind with meshes less than one inch from knot to knot on that part of the Coast of Donegal inside lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Macdross Point.
2. Prohibiting the use of the Spoon Bark, or any instrument of like nature or device, in that part of the Erne River between the Falls of Belleek and the west point of Castledowell Demesne.
3. Permitting the use of nets, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, in the tideway of the River Erne.
4. Permitting the use of nets, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, in the River Inver, above its mouth as defined.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The total amount of revenue received by these seven fishery districts for licence duty in 1873 was £3,694, being an increase over that received in 1871 of £202 11s 3d. The total amount of revenue received in Ireland amounted to £8,908 1s., so that these seven districts, which embrace some of the largest commercial fisheries in the country, received nearly three-sevenths of the entire amount of the twenty-two districts. If this sum had not been so largely supplemented by the proprietors of the lower fisheries, in such rivers as the Galway, Ballina, Ballisodare, Sligo, Erne, and smaller rivers, it would have proved totally inadequate to afford the necessary protection, even during the spawning season. It is to be regretted that, as a rule, in Ireland, the upper proprietors contribute so little to the protection of the fisheries, no matter how large their interests. In very few instances do they contribute more than the amount of licence duty imposed by Act of Parliament on the engines used in their fisheries. The greater bulk even of the licence duty is derived from engines used in the tidal waters. So far as the districts I have now reported on are concerned, the following is the result, and it may be taken, I think, as a fair criterion of the country in general:—

	£	s.	d.
In LIMERICK DISTRICT the amount of licence duty paid by lower proprietors in 1872,	1,671	0	0
by upper proprietors "	58	10	0
In GALWAY DISTRICT the amount of " licence duty paid by lower proprietors in 1872,	90	0	0
by upper proprietors "	9	0	0
In BALLYSHANNA DISTRICT the amount of " licence duty paid by lower proprietors in 1872,	54	0	0
by upper proprietors "	0	0	0
In BANSOW DISTRICT the amount of " licence duty paid by lower proprietors in 1872,	114	0	0
by upper proprietors "	9	0	0
In BALLINA DISTRICT the amount of " licence duty paid by lower proprietors in 1872,	192	0	0
by upper proprietors "	48	0	0
In SLIGO DISTRICT the amount of " licence duty paid by lower proprietors in 1872,	55	0	0
by upper proprietors "	0	0	0
In BALATONSHAN DISTRICT the amount of " licence duty paid by lower proprietors in 1872,	190	0	0
by upper proprietors "	4	0	0

So that in these seven districts the total amount received by licence duties for salmon fishing from the owners or lessees of lower fisheries was £2,366, while there was only received from the same source from the upper waters the sum of £128 10s. This does not, of course, include rod licences, which in these seven districts amounted to £637.

To the sum of £2,366 received from the lower waters may be added the contributions of the owners of fisheries in the lower parts of certain rivers to which I have referred, of at least £2,500, which will leave £5,866 contributed by the tidal fisheries as against £765 10s., including rod licences, contributed by the upper or fresh water fisheries.

It may however be said that the upper proprietors employ water bailiffs themselves in addition to those employed by the Conservators.

I have caused a series of queries on this subject to be issued to each district in Ireland, and I now give the substance of the replies received from these seven districts.

The queries submitted were as follow:—

1. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators, and if so, where and by whom?

The replies to this query from three districts are "They do not." From two districts "There are eight;" from another district "There are five;" from another district "Three;" total sixteen.

This does not of course include the number of bailiffs who are employed by persons owning both tidal and upper water fisheries.

2. Do any of the upper proprietors subscribe anything towards protection in addition to the licences duties they have to pay, and if so state amount and by whom?

The replies to this query from six districts out of the seven, are "They do not;" from one district the reply is, "One gentleman subscribes £1, and he is the only instance in the whole district."

3. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators, and if so, where and by whom?

The replies are, from one district—"Yes; a very large number in addition to the few employed by the Board. This observation applies to all the rivers in this district." From another district—"The amount allocated by the Board of Conservators to each river does not pay one-fourth the cost of protection. The remainder is subscribed altogether by the tidal fishers." From another district—"The lower proprietors employ all the water bailiffs required. The money supplied by licences does not in any instance, except one, suffice to pay their salaries." From another district—"The proprietors of the estuary fisheries employ over 200." From another district—"There are fifty-one employed by the owners of fisheries in the tidal waters, one of them being also owner of the upper waters." From another district—"Yes, six;" and from another district—"No."

Nothing could show more clearly the little interest taken by upper proprietors in Ireland, no matter how large their interests, and in many cases they are very considerable, towards protecting the fish during the close season, and that without the aid contributed by the tidal fisheries, the salmon fisheries of the country would be at a low ebb, and the public suffer materially.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that there are some exceptions in Ireland to this state of things, but they are few in number.

CLOSE SEASON.

This is probably one of the most embarrassing and difficult subjects with which we have to deal. It is really the vital question relating to this important portion of the industrial resources of the country, and in dealing with it I think the following rules should be our guidance:—

1. That the public good is to be the object of paramount importance, and is to be effected by adopting only that system which will raise the salmon fisheries to their maximum state of permanent productiveness of the fish in the best condition as an article of food.
2. That the salmon fisheries should be considered with reference to their commercial value, and not merely with reference to private or local convenience or interests.
3. That the salmon fisheries on the sea coast and tideways comprise, and must always comprise, almost the entire of the commercially valuable or marketable fisheries of the country.
4. That the quantity of fish in the best condition taken in the upper waters must always form but a small proportion of the whole.
5. That as much time previous to the period of spawning should be made a close season as will allow a sufficient supply of fish to ascend to stock the rivers for breeding.
6. That the spent fish should be carefully protected, and permitted to return safely to the sea, without which there cannot be a supply of large fish.

These are some of the propositions put forward many years ago, and are, in my mind, in dealing with this question, those entitled to the best consideration.

The Legislature of old recognised these principles, and adapted the laws to the peculiarities of each river, and did not attempt to make the peculiarities of the river adapt themselves to the laws.

It made differences in the legal seasons to be observed in different rivers, according as they were either "late" or "early" rivers—i.e., according to the time at which salmon were found in their finest condition—and this continued until the Act of 1842 fixed a uniform season for all rivers. It is well known that the seasons fixed by that Act, not only deprived the public of that article of food when it was in its prime state, but actually deprived some men of their property in fishing; the only valuable time in which salmon could be taken in many fisheries having been made the close season, within which all fishing was prohibited.

The error of this legislation was soon discovered, and successive Acts of Parliament recognised a different principle, and conferred on the Commissioners appointed to carry them out, power to vary the close season in localities—though, indeed, it would appear that the Legislature was doubtful of the wisdom of the uniform season, for it provided by the same Act that the Commissioners should have power to alter it.

In the inquiries into this subject in these districts, I have kept in view the principles here set forth, believing, and indeed feeling assured, that they are the best for the promotion and welfare of all interests in the salmon fisheries, and that in a short time they will be found productive of great benefit to the public.

FIXED NETS.

In my report on the several districts I stated the reasons and circumstances under which we felt coerced to grant certificates for fixed nets, and that on each occasion, in public court, appeals against our decisions from persons who opposed the claims were invited by us. None, however, were ever brought, though notices in two cases were given, but were afterwards withdrawn.

As the law at present stands no person can fish with fixed nets for salmon in Ireland, no matter how good his title may be, unless he has received a certificate either from the Special Commissioners or from the Inspectors in regard to such fixed net. To obtain this certificate he must prove in public court the following—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>§ 6 & 7 Vic., c. 106, ss. 15, 19.
 13 & 14 Vic., c. 28, s. 17.
 20 & 21 Vic., c. 52, s. 20.
 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, s. 1.
 R., c. 1.
 R., s. 6.</p> | <p>1stly. That there is a good title to erect the net under either the 18th or 19th sections of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.
 2ndly. That the engines had not been ordered to be abated and removed by any order or decision of any Judge of Assize, heretofore made, or by any order or any decision of any court whatsoever, which latter includes orders or decisions of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries.
 3rdly. That they had been legally erected for catching salmon during the open season of 1862.
 4thly. That they are not injurious to navigation; and
 5thly. That they are not a nuisance to the public right of fishing, or otherwise in violation of any Act of Parliament.</p> |
|---|--|

He must, often at great expense, defend his claim against any person opposing it. When this has been done, he must, if necessary, be prepared to defend it on appeal before the Court of Queen's Bench. And after he has succeeded through all the processes of law, he finds out that the certificate is really of no value to him. He may be summoned before a bench of magistrates who may take a different view of the law to that taken by us, and find he has no redress. This is not an imaginary case. It has occurred in Ireland, and may occur in any of the cases I have mentioned in these districts, where by far the greatest number of fixed nets in Ireland are used, and where some of them involve properties of large commercial value. It is hardly fair for an opposing party in the court below to refuse taking an appeal against the decision, and then be enabled by a provision in the law to put the claimant to the expense of defending himself again before magistrates, thus indirectly bringing an appeal against the decision before the latter tribunal, instead of before the Court of Queen's Bench, as provided by the statute. Under the statute, any person feeling aggrieved has the right of appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. If no appeal be brought, the certificate should be made final. No injustice can be done by this, while great and manifest injustice may and has been done by the present state of the law.

I am, therefore, strongly of opinion the law should be altered in this respect.

In the appendices will be found a schedule of the inquiries held on this subject and the decision in each case.

While on this subject I cannot help expressing my conviction that to no tribunal whatever, without the right of appeal, should a power be given to condemn any engine on any grounds. This power is practically given to the Commissioners under the present law, the Court of Queen's Bench having declined to hear an appeal from their decision in the case of injury to navigation, the law giving them the power to "abate and remove all fixed nets erected or used for catching salmon or trout in Ireland that are in their judgment injurious to navigation."

I am convinced that it would be much more satisfactory to the public, as I know it would be to myself as one of the judges bound to come to some decision on this nice question of fact, if an appeal could be brought on this as well as on all matters of law, and that the court should have the power, if they desired, to send such a question of fact for trial before a jury, if necessary.

No such provision in the law as that to which I have referred exists in England or Scotland.

I am led to make these observations as the result of long experience, and from a consideration of the nature of some of the cases of this description on which I was

obliged during the past year to come to some conclusion, more particularly of one in which I had the misfortune to differ in opinion with my colleague, and respecting which I then made the following remarks in coming to my decision:—

"It is true that the statute 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, s. 5, provides that, 'Subject to such appeal as is hereinafter mentioned, the Commissioners shall settle and remove all fixed nets erected or used for catching salmon or trout that are in their judgment injurious to navigation.'

"But I think that these words in their judgment cannot mean that the Commissioners or Inspectors were to have the power arbitrarily of stating that in their judgment a weir was injurious, and that it should thereupon be removed.

"I think the judgment must be governed by the evidence and principles of law on the subject, and that the injury should be a *cessante cessante*, and that that acquiescence must, as Lord Hardwicke says, 'be of a real and substantial nature, and that the fears of mankind, though they may be reasonable, will not create a nuisance.' In fact, as Mr. William O'Connor Morris, the late Legal Commissioner of Fisheries, expresses it in one of his judgments, 'You must show that the obstruction is a nuisance—*cessante cessante*—a substantial and appreciable injury, in fact, to the navigation in the locality.'

"Now, is this net such? It has been erected since 1854. Mr. —, who always worked these nets, has sworn that he never knew or heard of this net being in the way, or that any accident ever occurred at it. Mr. —, the gentleman who occupied the position of Commissioner of Fisheries for over forty years, says he devoted his attention to this question of navigation for over twenty years—that he knows the sites of these nets—that the only one he considered might be an obstruction was a net belonging to another proprietor, which had been formerly erected on the north side near —, that from the character of the shore off which these nets are fished, being rocky, boats must be kept a long way out—that upon such a shore it would be necessary for boatsmen to keep a sharp lookout to avoid the rocks rather than the nets, and that from his own observation of these nets he does not think any of them injurious, even to a row boat; the Chief Officer of Coast-guard, who was stationed for over twelve years at —, states this net is not, in his opinion, injurious, and that during his time no complaint was ever made of it, nor did any accident ever, to his knowledge, occur at it. Two fishermen who fish in the locality are produced, and they say the net is not injurious. The only evidence on which we are asked to condemn this net is that of a pilot who said that on one occasion he got entangled with it, and had to unship his boiler, and that his boat half filled with water—that he was piloting for about twenty years, and that was the only time he got foul of the net, and that he never was put to inconvenience by it but then.

"Now, it must be remembered that a tugboat is an engine only in the water during fishing seasons—that it is wholly removed during the close season in winter, and during the close season every week from Saturday morning at six o'clock to Monday morning at six o'clock; and on this evidence of a single very slight accident, on uncorroborated testimony, have we any right or power to say that this net is a substantial and appreciable injury, in fact, to the navigation of the locality?

"I cannot think that the law is such as to enable us to say, under such circumstances and on such evidence — 'In our judgment the net is injurious to navigation.'

"If the law be such, then I can only say that that law may work a confiscation of property. And as I am strongly of opinion that it is in our judgment injurious to navigation, and to refuse to grant a certificate for it, I hope this question, which has not yet been decided by the Superior Court, may be brought under their consideration, by which we may obtain some decision on the point to govern us in future cases."

Complaints have been frequently made to me during the past year, that the valuable assistance heretofore given by the Royal Irish Constabulary in protecting the fisheries and prosecuting offenders against the laws, has been materially restricted by orders recently issued, to that Force. Previous to these orders, the Constabulary took cognizance of every infraction of the law that came under their notice, and rendered most valuable aid to the fisheries, particularly in preventing the flow of flax water, which is poisonous to fish, into rivers; and they prosecuted extensively for this offence. I have explained that the powers of the Constabulary to act in fishery cases are limited to the following:—

The observance and enforcement of the several periods fixed as the annual close seasons for the salmon, trout, eel, and oyster fisheries.

The observance of the free passage of fish during such annual close seasons, and requiring for that purpose the making and maintaining of openings, and the removal of obstructions, and directing certain acts, matters, and things to be done during and in relation to such annual close seasons.

The observance of the weekly close seasons, and of the free passage of fish during such, and requiring for that purpose the making and maintaining of openings, and the removal of obstructions, and directing certain matters, acts, and things to be done, and prohibiting other acts, matters, and things to be done, during and in relation to such weekly close seasons.

Wilfully taking, selling, purchasing, or having in possession the spawn, smelts, or fry of salmon, or trout, or eels, or in any way or by any device wilfully obstructing the passage of the said smelts or fry.

Injuring or disturbing any spawn or fry, or any spawning bed, bank, or shallow where the same may be.

Wilfully taking, killing, destroying, exposing to sale, or having in possession any red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable salmon or trout.

Placing, laying, setting, or drawing any net, grate, creel, or other engine, or using any means or device whatsoever (save and except rod and line), for the purpose of taking, destroying, or obstructing any salmon or other fish, or the fry thereof in any works appurtenant to any mill or factory, or in any of the watercourses leading the water to or from such mill or factory.

Taking or suffering to be taken in any ebb weir any salmon or trout, or salmon or trout fry, or spent salmon.

Having or using any light or fire, spear, gaff, or strokehaul, or other such instrument, with intent to take salmon, in or on the banks of any lake or river between sunset and sunrise.

Chasing, injuring, or disturbing spawning fish or fish on spawning beds, or attempting to catch fish in such places (except with rod and flies only, within the lawful period).

Damming, or teeming, or emptying any river or mill-race, for the purpose of taking or destroying any salmon or trout, or the fry thereof.

The production of licence from any person using any engine, net, instrument, or device for the capture of salmon, or having the same erected, or in fishing order, or found in possession in or near any fishing place, or going to or returning from fishing.

As a rule, throughout Ireland the Royal Irish Constabulary were not unwilling to perform the duties expected from them formerly in connexion with the fisheries, and in a great many places their services, while on other duty, were most valuable.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that these services—so important to the salmon fisheries at all times—should be obliged to be curtailed in any way or season, so long as they did not interfere with their other duties. I mention this matter merely as the opinion of most of those having an interest in fisheries, and not with the view of causing any change in the orders lately issued, which were only in accordance with the present provisions of the law.

In any new legislation I am strongly of opinion that the laws which are now extended over eight Acts of Parliament should be consolidated.

There are a few other matters of detail in the management of the salmon fisheries of Ireland, which I shall have the honour of submitting to your Excellency in my next Report.

THOS. F. BRADY.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

In accordance with the arrangements previously referred to, I now beg to submit my Report of the division which has been especially under my supervision for the last three years.

This division extends coastwise from Slea Head, in the county of Kerry, the northern extremity of Dingle Bay, in the west, to Wicklow Head in the east, and contains all the rivers and lakes discharging into the sea between and southward of those points.

It is divided into eight fishery districts, viz. :—

No. 7. Killarney.

No. 6^a. Kenmare.

No. 6^b. Bantry.

No. 6^c. Skibbereen.

No. 5. Cork.

No. 4. Lismore.

No. 3. Waterford.

No. 2. Wexford.

These districts possess an aggregate of fifty-eight rivers discharging direct into the sea—their total length considerably exceeding 1,100 miles—besides their principal tributary rivers, of an almost equal length, and very many valuable spawning streams which can scarcely be called rivers, but which are far too numerous to allow of their length being given even approximately.

The watershed or catchment basin of these rivers exceeds 8,400 miles, from which may be inferred, in some degree, the great extent of rivers and streams in a part of the country so well watered as this proverbially is.

I will now take the districts in their order of rotation.

1st.—No. 7, KILLARNEY.

This district contains the following seven important salmon rivers :—

Maine.	Ferta.
Laune.	Inny.
Caragh.	Cummeragh.
Behy.	

The length of these principal rivers and their tributaries exceeds 200 miles, besides many lesser spawning streams—the catchment basin 722 miles; independently of which there are some lesser rivers, which at present are of little, if any, commercial value.

The Maine is an important river, having a length of about twenty-seven miles, with numerous tributaries, one of which (the Brown Fleek) is over nineteen miles in length.

The Laune, the most important in the district, is but a short river, as its length from the Killarney Lakes is but fourteen miles; but as it is the only outlet of the lakes and their numerous important spawning rivers, and drains a country with a catchment basin of 320 miles, its value may be understood to be great. This is a very early salmon river, spring salmon in finest condition being captured in it about the middle of January; whilst, strange to say, in the Maine, which discharges into the same estuary (Castlemaine Harbour), and within half a mile of it, they are not to be found before May.

The Caragh, with its lake and upper streams, a valuable early river.

The Behy, also early.

The Ferta or Valentia, and the Inny, both late rivers and much neglected.

The Cummeragh or Waterville, a very important salmon river, and one of the very earliest in Ireland—indeed it may be said that salmon in prime condition may be had in this river on almost every day in the year. In the month of November, 1870, being anxious to ascertain, if possible, by our own personal observation, the condition of the salmon at that season, the proprietor, Mr. Butler, at our request, kindly had a net drawn for my colleague Mr. Blake and myself. The haul was a large one. Most of the fish were black and unseasonable, but with them were several in as fine condition as fish could be; and I have been since informed by Mr. Butler that on 17th December, 1871, he observed a large run of spring salmon passing his weir.

There is very good angling in most of the rivers, as also upon the lakes; and in a commercial point of view the district is important, as it contributes a good deal of salmon—especially in the early season—to the English markets.

Notwithstanding the excessive wetness of 1873, the reports from the district are satisfactory, and the season is considered to have been a fair average one.

The quantity of spawning fish in the rivers is reported to have been far greater than in previous years.

Complaints have reached this department for a considerable time past as to the system of netting practised in the lower part of the Laune river, and which it is alleged has injuriously affected the upper fisheries. It is proposed to hold an inquiry, for the purpose of investigating this subject, during the present year, and, should it prove to be necessary, to adopt means by which any just complaint will be remedied.

Like in nearly if not all the districts in Ireland, insufficiency of funds to insure proper protection is the greatest difficulty under which Killarney labours. If proper protection could be secured the quantity of salmon would be, without doubt, very largely increased in a short time.

2nd.—No. 6th, KENMARE.

In this district there are the following salmon rivers :—

Sneem.	Cloonee.
Blackwater.	Owenshagh.
Finnihy.	Creashagh.
Boughty.	Kenlincha.
Sheem.	

The length of these rivers exceeds eighty-six miles, and there are many tributaries of considerable extent, valuable as spawning ground.

The catchment basin is over 240 miles.

These are all late rivers, spring fish being seldom taken before June. Some of them afford excellent angling, but their commercial value is not great.

For some years past artificial propagation of salmon has been extensively and

successfully carried on by Richard Mahony, Esq., of Dromore Castle, the proprietor of the Blackwater River. These operations commenced in 1867, and have been carried on up to the present time.

For the first three years the increase in the quantity captured in the immediate vicinity of the river was most remarkable, the gross take by all parties amounting in 1870 to 7,300 salmon, as compared with 3,600 in 1867. It is but right, however, to state that Mr. Mahony does not attribute this increase so much to the artificial breeding of salmon as to the opening up of new spawning beds. However, the fact remains that a very great increase actually took place.

In 1871 and 1872, however, the amounts captured fell off tremendously—even to less than half that in 1867; but I believe this may be accounted for by the boisterous nature of the seasons 1871 and 1872, and the excessive floods which prevailed, and which rendered netting difficult, if not at times impossible.

Large quantities of salmon have also been hatched artificially on the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne; but I regret to say that for the present, at any rate, this has been discontinued.

Unfortunately, in parts of this district a system of poaching prevails of the most destructive character. It is done by poisoning the streams and pools with some material which, though destructive to the life of fish, is not supposed to render them unfit for food.

When a stream or pool has been thus poisoned, everything in the shape of salmon or trout coming within its influence becomes at once stunted, and in most cases dies, but in any case becomes an easy prey to the poacher. Thus not only the grown fish, but the fry—the stock of succeeding years—are all destroyed.

As may be supposed, the offence is one most difficult of detection, and being most fatal to the fisheries, deserves the severest punishment the law will allow. It is now punishable by a fine of not less than £5 nor exceeding £10. I am inclined to think that in a case of this kind, which involves the destruction of large quantities of valuable food, imprisonment without the option of a fine would be found more effective.

Insufficiency of funds to secure proper protection also prevails here, the amount received in 1872 and available for the purpose being only £91. Were it not that a number of additional bailiffs are employed by private individuals, the prospects of the district would not be encouraging; but from the fact that the heavy floods of last winter aided much in preservation, and the rivers having been exceedingly well stocked during the spawning season, I anticipate a more favourable report at the end of the present year.

3rd.—No. 6th, BANTRY.

This district contains the following salmon rivers:—

Adrigola.	Four-mile-water.
Ouvane or Ballylicky.	Glengarriffe.
Dunsmark.	Cookshola or Snava.

Their total length is about fifty-six miles, with a catchment basin of 118 miles; all small rivers, which afford excellent sport to the angler, and, considering their size, a fair amount of produce to the net-men; but commercially they cannot be regarded as very important in their present condition.

This district is capable of considerable improvement, if funds were forthcoming to secure thorough protection; but when the revenue derived from licence duties in 1872 amounted only to £17, it may be conceived that very little can be done in this way.

It is only surprising that the quantity of salmon captured should be as great as it is, under such circumstances.

The season of 1872 was, as in several other districts, less productive than the preceding year, in consequence of the excessive wetness of the season. The stock of breeding fish on the spawning beds much the same as in previous years.

In consequence of an application from the Board of Conservators for a change of season, a public inquiry was held at Bantry in October last. It was proved that the season opened at quite too early a period, which led to the destruction of large numbers of kelts or spent salmon; whilst by its closing so early for nets (15th September) it was believed that considerable quantities of good fish were lost to the public, as they were to be found at a period when it would be illegal to capture them.

In consequence of this the following changes were made, which I believe will be attended with good results:—Old season—angling, commenced 1st February, ended 1st November; nets and other engines, commenced 1st April, ended 15th September. New season—angling, to commence 16th March, to end 1st November; nets and other engines, to commence 30th April, to end 1st October.

This is a late district, few good fish being seen before March.

4th.—No. 6', SKIBBEREEN.

In this district there are the following salmon rivers, viz. :—

Ilan.	Leamawadra.
Rowry.	Bawnaknockane.

The length of these rivers, including the Sainnose, the principal tributary of the Ilan, is about fifty miles; the catchment basin 155 miles.

The Ilan is the only considerable river in this district, having extensive and valuable tributaries, with a catchment basin of 116 miles.

It is very much to be regretted that night poaching prevails to a very serious extent, by means of lights and spears, during the spawning season. This is not surprising, when the funds of this district are capable of providing for the employment of only four water-bailiffs, and these not continuously throughout the year.

The pernicious system of poisoning rivers also prevails extensively here, as it appears that no less than nine convictions in the district for this offence took place during 1872.

Even under present circumstances the capture of fish by nets is very considerable, but with efficient preservation it might, in my opinion, be easily doubled.

There is excellent angling in the Ilan and Rowry, but quite late in the season.

In this district also, as in the Bantry, having last year received application to change the season, a public inquiry was held, at Skibbereen, and the same changes were made as in that district.

The quantity of fish captured in 1872 is reported to have been less than in the preceding year, the excessive minfall of the season having prevented the successful working of the nets, the same as in the Bantry district.

5th. No. 5, CORK.

This district contains the following salmon rivers :—

Lee,	Owncarra or Middleton,
Bandon,	Argideen.
Owenhoj or Carrigaline,	

besides the Stock and Clashboy, which are of no importance.

The length of these principal rivers is over 170 miles, with tributaries of almost equal extent, and a catchment basin of 983 miles; the Lee alone possessing a length of fifty-five miles and tributaries of over 100 miles.

The Cork is an important and valuable district, and contributes considerably to the supply of salmon for the English markets, independently of local consumption, which is considerable, and it affords excellent sport to the angler.

As an angling river the Lee possesses a very high character, and in the tidal waters it affords means of subsistence to a considerable number of men who fish with nets, on their common law rights.

For some miles below Cork these nets may be seen constantly at work during the open season, and I regret to say also at times when not permitted by law, although every effort is made by the Board of Conservators to prevent the illegality. Want of funds to employ a sufficient staff of water-bailiffs prevents this being effectually done.

Complaints have been made of two weirs in the vicinity of Cork impeding the passage of salmon to the upper waters during the angling season, except in floods; these are the Waterworks weir and Carrygrohane. On the former a fish ladder was erected at an expense of £315 in 1868, under the superintendence of the late Special Commissioners, but unfortunately up to the present time it has proved of little value, as the salmon will not use it, whether from its being faulty in form or from the entrance to it being situated in the tail-race of Cork Waterworks and close to one of the wheels used for the purpose of pumping water for the supply of the city, it is difficult to determine. I fear, myself, that it can never be made a satisfactory salmon pass; but I am not without hope that before long those interested in the upper fisheries will make some efforts to have a fish ladder constructed on another part of the weir which will prove more successful, and which I believe can be accomplished without very great expense. I hope also that funds may be soon provided for the construction of a ladder in Carrygrohane weir.

Although the funds of the district are not at all sufficient to secure proper preservation, yet, as far as they would admit, every effort has been made by the Conservators to effect this object, and in this they have been aided considerably by an association, established in 1870, called the Cork Anglers' Club, got up by the resident gentry on the river, and mainly supported by them.

This society has expended considerable sums in payment of additional water-bailiffs, &c., &c., but one of the most useful works it has accomplished, out of its own funds, has been done during last summer, viz., hitching the various places on the upper waters, wherever it would be possible to take salmon by nets. This was, of course, done by permission of the riparian proprietors. Although these gentlemen neither used nor permitted the use of nets on the fresh water, yet hauls were frequently made by poachers; and it is believed large quantities of salmon have been thus illegally captured at all seasons of the year at night. The hitching it is expected will prevent this. I should explain that hitching is accomplished by piling very heavy stones in considerable heaps in the drafting pools, which prevents the successful working of nets, and I am informed that this has been done throughout the entire length of the Lee, which will give some idea of the work done. It is to be hoped that they will be carefully watched and kept in order.

Through the liberality of many of the proprietors on the Lee, the Anglers' Club offers to the general public excellent angling at a comparatively nominal cost; thus a stranger by taking out his licence in the Cork district for a single rod may have, by payment of £1 in addition, eight days' salmon fishing; sixteen days' for £2, and so on up to one month. The fishing, under the club rules, is limited to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the other days being reserved by the proprietors.

The Bandon River, next in importance in the district to the Lee, is a charming river, and produces considerable quantities of salmon. Up to the year 1866 the river was netted as far up as the town of Bandon, a distance of seventeen and a half miles from the sea, and including about four miles of the fresh-water portion of the river.

In that year, in consequence of the alleged great decrease in the stock of salmon in the river taking place year by year, and which it was believed was caused by over-netting, the late Special Commissioners made a by-law prohibiting the use of nets, for a period of three years, above a part of the river about seven miles below Bandon. At the end of that period an inquiry was held on the subject, and it was considered desirable to extend its operation for a further period of three years, which was done, and at the present moment a by-law is in progress further extending it for two years more; at the end of which time it will have been fully tested whether the by-law has had all the effects anticipated, and it should be easy to decide what course to adopt for the future.

In my opinion, although the principal part of the netting ground has been closed by the by-law, the capture of salmon is increasing year by year, and the quantity finding their way to the upper waters above Bandon has been very much greater since it came into operation; but I fear the preservation is by no means as satisfactory as it should be in the upper waters. The funds of the district are insufficient for the purpose; but with valuable rod fisheries extending for many miles above Bandon, it is surprising that means have not been taken in some way to supplement the funds—even the formation of an anglers' club, as on the Lee, would, I believe, prove successful if the same privileges were accorded to its subscribers as on that river, and the funds of the district might be thus considerably supplemented.

The Ardglen and the other rivers in the Cork District at present are not of great importance, although it is possible that much might be done for their improvement if funds were available.

In consequence of an application for change of season, public inquiries were held last year at Cork, Macroom, Bandon, Kinsale, and Timoleague. It was specially requested that the quality of the salmon in the month of January should be tested, as it was alleged that they were then in fine condition; and in consequence my colleague, Mr. Blake, and I attended to see the nets drawn at the Brickfields in the river Lee below Cork, on 9th January, 1872. Six drafts were made, but not a fish was captured. The net-men urged that we should attend again on the following day, as they asserted that the condition of the water was then unfavourable. This request we complied with, but with the like results.

It was clearly shown at the inquiries that up to the middle of February the average number of good seasonable fish captured by rods was as one to eight or ten spent fish—in the latter part of the month the proportion of old fish would not be quite so great; and it was also proved that considerable quantities of old fish were captured by nets in February. It is well known in the district that both on the Bandon and Lee it was the general practice amongst anglers to kill every fish they could, whether seasonable or not. At the same time, it is but just to say that a few gentlemen anglers—genuine sportsmen—did not kill the spent fish unless compelled to do so from the way in which they had been hooked.

After carefully considering all the information it was possible to obtain bearing upon the question, it was considered desirable to make the following alteration in the close season throughout the district:—

The old close season was as follows:—

Electoral divisions A and C, between Ballycottin and Barry's Head, for nets and all engines save rods and lines.—A, tidal, 15th August to 16th February; C, fresh-water, 15th September to 1st April; angling with cross lines, between 9th October and 27th March.

Electoral divisions B and D, between Barry's Head and Galley Head, for nets and all engines save rods and lines.—B, tidal, between 31st August and 1st March; D, fresh-water, between 31st August and 1st April; angling with cross lines, between 15th October and 2nd April; single rods throughout the district, between 1st November and 1st February.

The new close season order, which is dated 10th June, 1872, is as follows:—

Throughout the district—nets and all engines save rods and lines, between 16th August and last day of February; single rods, between 1st November and last day of February.

Although dissatisfaction has been expressed by a few anglers at the change postponing the rod fishing until 1st March—some of them even allowing themselves to be carried away so far as to take out their rod licences in other districts, thus depriving their own of a portion of its legitimate funds—I feel convinced that experience will show that the change will prove beneficial in every way.

The fishing season of 1872 is reported to have been very good as far as the tidal fisheries are concerned, but not so with regard to single rods. It is difficult to account for the latter, as it was almost universally admitted that there was abundance of salmon in the rivers throughout the season.

6th.—No. 4, LISMORE.

It may be said that this district consists of the River Blackwater alone, with its many tributaries, there being only one other in the district discharging into the sea—the Womnagh, a stream of no great importance.

The length of the Blackwater is over 100 miles, with tributaries considerably over double that length, and with a catchment basin of 1,234 miles. It is one of the most important rivers in Ireland, and contributes large quantities of salmon to the English markets, but in my opinion its produce is as nothing compared with what it would be if the spawning streams were preserved efficiently. Unfortunately, however, here as in the other districts, insufficiency of funds renders this impracticable.

In consequence of the prevalence of illegal fishing in the tidal waters it has been found necessary to employ there more water-bailiffs than would be otherwise required, thus depriving the upper streams of the benefit of as much protection as the funds would otherwise permit, and as a natural consequence considerably lessening the produce of the river.

Were it not for the valuable assistance of the Coastguards, aided at times by the services of a gunboat, for the last four seasons, the fisheries would be in a lamentable state, but I am glad to be able to say that matters are improving, and I trust will continue to do so, and thus permit of the funds being more profitably employed in guarding the spawning streams than in watching the lower waters.

The tidal waters are fished by means of drift, draft, and snap nets, besides which there are three stake weirs, and, just above the junction of the tidal and freshwaters, a stone weir at Lismore—these are situated in proprietary or several fisheries. From the river's mouth at Youghal, almost to Cappoquin, a distance of eighteen miles, the river is fished principally by poor net-men. About 500 are so employed during the season.

From Lismore up, including some of the tributaries, there is excellent angling.

Looking at the value of these rod fisheries, extending over many miles, it is remarkable that scarcely anything is done by the proprietors for the protection of the river, beyond paying for their angling licences. It is reported that only four water-bailiffs are paid for by private individuals. If the parties whose interest it should be to preserve the river thoroughly, would unite for the purpose, the results would speedily become apparent by the increased value of all the fisheries, and I believe the proprietors of the upper waters would especially reap the advantage by the increased rents they would obtain for their rod fisheries, or by the increased sport, if retained in their own possession. Unfortunately the feeling of jealousy so common between those interested in the upper and the tidal waters, also prevails here to a great extent, but I trust is less strong now than formerly, and that eventually they may all see, that there should be but one interest in common between all parties.

The fishing season of 1872, in the tidal waters, is considered by competent authority to have been a fair average one, but in the upper waters the angling was not good. The quantity of spawning fish in the beds is reported to have been greater than in previous years.

7th.—No. 3, WATERFORD.

This district is the second in importance in Ireland, possessing many valuable rivers, the most important being—

Suir.
Nore.
Barrow.

These rivers have a total length of upwards of 320 miles, and with their tributaries, exceed 800 miles, and possess a catchment basin of over 3,500 miles. Besides these there are in this district the—

Brickey,	Mahon,
Colligan,	Owenduff,
Dalligan,	Corcock,
Tay,	

which possess together a length of 99 miles, and a catchment basin of 298 miles.

Although immense quantities of salmon are annually captured, most of them being exported to England, yet, as in the preceding districts, the produce is not by any means commensurate with the producing power of the district, which will never be attained until sufficient funds are provided to secure more protection. A reference to the returns of salmon and trout conveyed from Waterford by two lines of steamers, at pages 68 and 69, will show that no less than 420 tons of salmon were shipped in 1872 for England at that port.

On the Suir much good has been done by the exertions of an association called the Suir Preservation Society, which has aided much in protecting the rivers and tributaries; besides this, in 1870 the society provided funds for the erection of fish ladders on two weirs at and above Cahir, which offered serious obstructions to the passage of salmon up the Suir. These ladders were constructed under the authority and superintendence of this department, and have proved most efficient.

The ascent of salmon on these rivers is much impeded by mill and other weirs. Very great good would result if means could be provided for aiding salmon in their ascent over these obstructions, for in general, where constructions in the shape of fish passes have been provided they have proved to be insufficient. I fear there is but little prospect of this, unless by a revision of the scale of licence duties, the Legislature should provide means by which the funds may be considerably increased.

The tidal waters are fished by means of weirs and nets. Of the latter, 194 are snap nets, 19 draft, and 78 drift nets. The nets are generally worked by poor men who fish on the common law-right; and there are over 1,100 so employed during the fishing season, their tidal fishing ground extending on the Suir to the town of Clonmel; on the Nore to Inistioge; and on the Barrow to St. Mullins.

Reports having reached this department as to illegal netting having been carried on between Inistioge and New Ross by parties fishing without licence, and also by the non-observance of the weekly close season, the question was investigated publicly at Kilkenny in November last, and it was considered that the allegations in a great measure were substantiated. The result was communicated to the Board of Conservators, and they have been urged to take special steps to put a stop to the illegal practices, and which I believe they will use their best efforts to accomplish.

Although the other rivers of the district might be made to contribute considerably to the supply of salmon, if money were forthcoming to have them preserved, at present they do but little in that way; nor is it to be expected they will without more funds than they now have.

The fishing season of 1872 is reported not to have been as good as in that of 1871. It is believed that the wet, boisterous weather had much to do with this. However, the rivers were more abundantly stocked with spawning fish in the breeding season, which is encouraging.

8th.—No. 2, WEXFORD.

The seaward bounds of this district are Kilm Bay, east of Bannow, to Wicklow, and contains the following salmon rivers—the Slaney, the Ownavarragh, and two or three other smaller streams.

The Slaney may be regarded as the salmon river of the district, the others being of very minor importance. It has a length of seventy-three miles, and tributaries to the length of over 100 miles, its catchment basin amounting to 650 miles.

The tideway extends from the sea to the town of Ennisceorthy, a distance of about twenty miles and as in two-thirds of this the breadth of the channel of the river is inconsiderable, great facilities for the capture of salmon exist, and which are fully availed of, there having been no less than forty-seven drift nets used constantly upon it during the last season.

Many complaints have been made to this department that the tideway is over-netted. These complaints have been accompanied by applications to restrict the operation of the nets to a shorter portion of the river, and during the present season the subject will be carefully investigated.

Although in 1870 changes were made deferring the opening of the season to a later period than existed previously, representations have been again made by Conservators and other gentlemen interested in the fisheries, that even now the season opens too early, and requesting a further change, to prevent the great destruction of spent fish which still takes place, although the fishing only commences on 1st March for rods, and 8th April for nets. It is proposed at an early period to investigate this subject, and, if necessary, to make further changes.

The other rivers of the district are comparatively unimportant and much neglected, the funds available for preservation being, as in other districts, totally insufficient.

The Owen, which I have not referred to, was once a valuable salmon river; but since the refuse water from the mines has flowed into it, all the fish have been completely destroyed, and it is now useless. This is much to be deplored, for, with its numerous streams, the principal of which cover a length of sixty-five miles, besides lesser ones, most of them admirably adapted for the production of salmon, and draining some 250 miles of country, it is easily understood what a loss has been sustained in their being rendered unproductive.

It should be a subject of serious regret to the proprietors on the river that when the mines were first established they did not compel the companies working them to provide means for carrying off the refuse mine-waters to the sea, instead of allowing them to pollute the river and destroy its valuable fisheries, the more especially as it was quite practicable to do so, but of course at some expense. I am not without hope that this may yet be done, and that this beautiful river, situated as it is in the midst of charming scenery, should yet add to the attractions of the locality by affording good sport to the angler, whilst at the same time adding to our markets an additional supply of valuable food.

Concluding Observations.

In the course of the year 1872 I have made inspections in almost every part of the division under my supervision, making inquiries as to the state of the fisheries in each locality, and I am glad to be able to say that notwithstanding the exceptionally unfavourable weather prevailing almost throughout the fishing season, and which militated most seriously against the successful working of the nets in tidal waters, I consider the capture of salmon during 1872 to have been on the whole but little under that of an average year.

Had we been favoured with moderate weather I am satisfied that in this division the take would have been highly satisfactory.

Rod fishing in 1872 almost throughout Ireland was unsuccessful; but this should not be attributed to scarcity of salmon in the upper waters, as the rivers were generally well stocked. I am inclined to think it was caused by the constant floods keeping the fish supplied with some kind of sustenance which we know nothing of. I must confess that I am somewhat sceptical as to a prevailing theory, that salmon never feed in fresh water, having frequently witnessed their capture by means of bait of various kinds—lunches of worms, collies, shrimps, &c. That they swallow bait I am certain, for I have seen them killed by worm baits, and hooked far down in the intestines.

Some persons attribute the ill-success attending fly fishing to the practice now becoming common of using bait instead of artificial flies. They assert that when various kinds of bait are constantly used the salmon will not readily rise to the fly, and this may probably be true.

I have remarked in my observations on the different districts upon the difficulty of securing proper protection in consequence of the funds derived from licence duties being insufficient. It is impossible that I can too strongly comment upon this. I consider that even if doubled they would be insufficient. Money is not alone wanting to pay

water bailiffs and other necessary officers, it is wanted to enable the conservators to secure that every weir or dam should have a thoroughly effective fish pass or ladder upon it, to remove obstructions, and to improve the spawning beds; the latter are capable of great improvement; they should be occasionally, when the water is low, cleansed and forked so as to loosen the gravel to a considerable depth, and I believe it would be easy in some places to add to their number by depositing gravel in suitable places, thus creating additional spawning beds.

If funds could be provided to secure this I am satisfied we should soon see the supply of salmon largely increased, if not doubled.

How this is to be accomplished it is difficult to say; a revision of the licence duties would do something, but much more than this is required. I can only express the hope that eventually means may be devised which will secure the desired ends.

Under existing circumstances I consider that our Inland Fisheries are as prosperous as we can expect—they are steadily increasing in value, which may be reasonably inferred by a glance at the following summary of the number of men employed (exclusive of Rod Fishers) and the amount received for licence duties for each year from 1862 to 1872 inclusive, viz. :—

	No. of Men	Amount of Licence Duty
1862,	7,229	25,416
1863,	7,673	5,892
1864,	7,877	7,091
1865,	8,670	6,732
1866,	8,173	7,088
1867,	7,940	7,317
1868,	7,356	7,033
1869,	7,024	6,700
1870,	7,733	7,511
1871,	8,458	8,605
1872,	8,146	8,206

The size of the fish has largely increased in many districts, and is still increasing—in the Cork, Lismore, and Waterford districts especially.

This, together with the satisfactory reports received as to the stock of breeding fish in the spawning streams during the winter, I think fully justifies me in expressing the belief that we have every reason to anticipate a continuance of prosperity, although not at all to the extent to which our fisheries are capable if they were treated as they deserve to be.

JOS. HAYES.

As the foregoing contain all the necessary details respecting each district, we have only now in conclusion to say that we would again respectfully bring to your Excellency's notice the recommendation contained in our last report upon the subject of new legislation, as we consider it of importance in the interests of the salmon fisheries that they should be carried out.

The constabulary and coastguard have aided much in the preservation of the fisheries and in enforcing the laws. It is only to be regretted that the assistance of the former is now very much curtailed through a legal difficulty which we should much desire to see removed.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

J. ALOYSIUS BLAKE.
THOS. F. BRADY.
JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HOBBSBY, *Secretary.*

*Office of Irish Fisheries,
12, Ely-place, Dublin,
18th April, 1873.*

APPENDIX.

Appendix No.	Page
1.—State of the Registry of Fishing Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874,	42
2.—Abstract of Returns from Coast Guard,	44
3.—Return of Boats registered by the Collectors of Customs,	55
4.—Houth Herring Fishing for Season 1872,	53
5.—Ardglass Herring Fishing for Season 1872,	55
6.—Wicklow Herring Fishing for Season 1872,	56
7.—Arklow Herring Fishing for Season 1872, and quantity of Oysters taken during 1872,	56
8.—Kilkeel Herring Fishing for Season 1872,	56
9.—Castletown Herring, Oysters, Cod and Sole Fishing for Season 1872,	56
10.—List of Shave Weirs used for Salmon Fishing, with their Breadth, and the size of the Queen's Gap or Shave maintained therein respectively,	57
11.—Result of Inquiries held by Special Commissioners and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland,	58
12.—Table showing the Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout in the different Districts in Ireland,	70
13.—Schedule of Licence Duties payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1872,	72
14.—Schedule of Licence Duties received by the Boards of Conservators for the Years 1871 and 1872,	73
15.—Amount of Licence Duty received for the different Fishing Engines for the Year 1872, in each District,	74
16.—List of Rivers, the Mouths of which have been defined,	75
17.—By-laws, Orders, &c., made by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, up to 31st December, 1872,	76
18.—Abstract of By-laws, Orders, &c., in force on 1st January, 1873, relating to the Fisheries of Ireland,	77
19.—Divers, the Tidal and Fresh Water Boundaries of which have been defined,	81
20.—List of Licences granted to Fleet Oyster Beds, up to 31st December, 1872,	82
21.—Certificates granted up to 31st December, 1872, for Fixed Engines for fishing for Salmon and Trout,	84
22.—Summary of Certificates for Fixed Engines, issued by the late Special Commissioners and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries,	87
23.—Returns of the Number of Prosecutions and Convictions for Breaches of the Fishery Laws during the year 1872,	87
24.—Table showing the Total amount realized, and the increase and decrease in the amounts received in the various Districts, from the sale of Licences between 1863 and 1872,	88
25.—Returns of Fish conveyed by the different Railway and Steam Packet Companies, for the year ending 31st December, 1872,	88
26.—Highest Number of Boats of different countries which fished off Kinnel in 1872,	95
27.—Abstract of Statements from Boards of Conservators,	96
28.—Abstract of Replies to Queries received from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds,	106
29.—Regulations for the Registering of Fishing Boats,	120

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	NAME OF VESSEL	TOWN/VICINITY	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Dublin.	Howth to Greystown.	J. P. Loran, Commander, R.N.	93	393	91	79	303	39	55	155	19	221	378	220
2	Adlow.	From the branches three miles north of Fere-wil-pow. Station, county Wicklow, to the shores three miles south of Coblen Station, county Wicklow.	Vincent Williams, Commanding, R.N.	3	31	-	235	1,094	20	60	200	8	888	1,935	18
3	Wexford.	Korris Castle to Rosnow, county Wexford.	Henry E. Stephens, Commander, R.N.	24	134	-	258	1,600	4	50	229	-	390	1,625	4
4	Waterford.	From East Bank of Beacon Ferry, county Wicklow, to Ballyvaughan Head, north of Dungarven Harbour, county Waterford.	William R. Stalke, Commander, R.N.	11	34	30	151	460	7	45	107	1	209	681	10
5	Youghal.	From Ballyvaughan Bridge, county Waterford, to Garryowen (in Ballyvaughan Bay), county Cork.	John E. de Cooper, Commander, R.N.	7	30	5	110	394	13	64	290	-	181	687	21
6	Queenstown.	From Garryowen (in Ballyvaughan Bay), westward to Ringaskilla Bay, including Queenstown Harbour, county Cork.	Thomas Mayne, Acting Medical Officer.	8	41	1	82	320	4	107	306	55	235	627	44

No. 1.
of IRELAND from 1st January, 1872, to 1st January, 1873.

Total employed in 1911			Total Income about 1911.			Total Income since 1911.			Statement of Observations made by Inspectors on Operations of Coast Guards, and other Night-fishing Gaffers, up to the 31st January, 1912.	No.
Females.	Males.	Boys.	Females.	Males.	Boys.	Females.	Males.	Boys.		
157	902	551	-	-	-	6	88	12	The fisheries in this district cannot be said to be improving, they are about at a standstill. The same people of fish were largely captured are herring and mack. When not employed fishing, the boats are generally laid up, except in some few where they are used as pleasure boats. No parties of small independent fishers are engaged. Such is the condition. Boats are taken to work the ground reserved for the establishment of private boats. The quality of specimens was good, in contrast to, for instance, about 4,500 mack and half year. There is a strong indication of a fresh, which has been in existence. The number of catches is not so high as in the previous year. No mention of catches taken from parties passing different methods fishing were received. The fisheries are generally very healthy. No signs of emigration prevailing amongst the fishermen. They do not generally confine fishing with fishing. The number of fishing parties were not very large, and the number of boats in the district is gradually increasing. The number of boats in the district for sale of fish is good. Large quantities of mackerel appeared in the waters of the sea, and they were adequate to the demand. But no appearance to offer with reference to the improvement of the fisheries.	1
210	1,324	34	19	70	-	-	-	6	No parties of small independent fishers were reported. No improvement in the condition of the fisheries. The principal fish captured are herring and mack. Specimens are caught in large quantities at Arklow, Wexford, Ballinacorney, County Wick, and other parts of the coast. The boats are generally used as pleasure boats. The number of catches is not so high as in the previous year. No mention of catches taken from parties passing different methods fishing were received. The fisheries are generally very healthy. No signs of emigration prevailing amongst the fishermen. They do not generally confine fishing with fishing. The number of fishing parties were not very large, and the number of boats in the district is gradually increasing. The number of boats in the district for sale of fish is good. Large quantities of mackerel appeared in the waters of the sea, and they were adequate to the demand. But no appearance to offer with reference to the improvement of the fisheries.	2
240	1,069	39	63	394	-	-	-	3	No parties of small independent fishers were reported. No improvement in the condition of the fisheries. The principal fish captured are herring and mack. Specimens are caught in large quantities at Arklow, Wexford, Ballinacorney, County Wick, and other parts of the coast. The boats are generally used as pleasure boats. The number of catches is not so high as in the previous year. No mention of catches taken from parties passing different methods fishing were received. The fisheries are generally very healthy. No signs of emigration prevailing amongst the fishermen. They do not generally confine fishing with fishing. The number of fishing parties were not very large, and the number of boats in the district is gradually increasing. The number of boats in the district for sale of fish is good. Large quantities of mackerel appeared in the waters of the sea, and they were adequate to the demand. But no appearance to offer with reference to the improvement of the fisheries.	3
195	605	29	4	40	-	-	-	3	No parties of small independent fishers were reported. No improvement in the condition of the fisheries. The principal fish captured are herring and mack. Specimens are caught in large quantities at Arklow, Wexford, Ballinacorney, County Wick, and other parts of the coast. The boats are generally used as pleasure boats. The number of catches is not so high as in the previous year. No mention of catches taken from parties passing different methods fishing were received. The fisheries are generally very healthy. No signs of emigration prevailing amongst the fishermen. They do not generally confine fishing with fishing. The number of fishing parties were not very large, and the number of boats in the district is gradually increasing. The number of boats in the district for sale of fish is good. Large quantities of mackerel appeared in the waters of the sea, and they were adequate to the demand. But no appearance to offer with reference to the improvement of the fisheries.	4
174	651	28	67	41	-	-	-	7	No parties of small independent fishers were reported. No improvement in the condition of the fisheries. The principal fish captured are herring and mack. Specimens are caught in large quantities at Arklow, Wexford, Ballinacorney, County Wick, and other parts of the coast. The boats are generally used as pleasure boats. The number of catches is not so high as in the previous year. No mention of catches taken from parties passing different methods fishing were received. The fisheries are generally very healthy. No signs of emigration prevailing amongst the fishermen. They do not generally confine fishing with fishing. The number of fishing parties were not very large, and the number of boats in the district is gradually increasing. The number of boats in the district for sale of fish is good. Large quantities of mackerel appeared in the waters of the sea, and they were adequate to the demand. But no appearance to offer with reference to the improvement of the fisheries.	5
189	735	25	7	16	-	-	-	26	No parties of small independent fishers were reported. No improvement in the condition of the fisheries. The principal fish captured are herring and mack. Specimens are caught in large quantities at Arklow, Wexford, Ballinacorney, County Wick, and other parts of the coast. The boats are generally used as pleasure boats. The number of catches is not so high as in the previous year. No mention of catches taken from parties passing different methods fishing were received. The fisheries are generally very healthy. No signs of emigration prevailing amongst the fishermen. They do not generally confine fishing with fishing. The number of fishing parties were not very large, and the number of boats in the district is gradually increasing. The number of boats in the district for sale of fish is good. Large quantities of mackerel appeared in the waters of the sea, and they were adequate to the demand. But no appearance to offer with reference to the improvement of the fisheries.	6

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Remarks.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1874.			2nd Class employed in 1874.			3rd Class employed in 1874.			Total employed in 1874.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
7	Killeshale.	From Mynterville Point East, to Galley Head West, county Cork.	W. Nelson, Acting Divisional Officer.	43	310	23	126	775	14	208	1,000	89	487	2,132	317
8	Shibberena.	From Galley Head to Scarra Bridge at the head of Bentry Bay, county Cork.	R. H. Hurwell, Commander, R.N.	11	66	4	135	934	76	207	965	28	443	1,855	116
9	Cashelstown, Keshavena.	From Scarra Bridge, county Cork, to Keshavena Bridge, county Kerry.	William Viner, Lieutenant, R.N.	7	3	1	6	30	-	100	1,173	20	267	1,406	20
10	Kilmarney.	From Keshavena (S.) to Newcastle Bridge (S.), county Kerry.	F. Mahony, Divisional Officer.	11	23	6	115	540	2	541	1,620	39	465	2,100	49
11	Ballybegga.	From Ballybegga Bridge, Tralee (S.W.), county Kerry, to Glis (N.), county Limerick.	Mr. W. Dalch.	1	3	-	35	96	3	114	400	2	120	521	4

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or District.	Description.	Responsible Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Totals employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
12	Sandwell.	From Hull, near Swan Point, South, to Lock- less Head, North, county Glouc.	W. H. Wright, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	420	5	254	420	5
13	Galway.	From Lockless Head, county Glouc, to Malo Head, county Mayo.	John C. Drew, Lieutenant, R.M.	9	107	9	224	470	24	390	337	8	242	915	33
14	Cliffon.	From Malo Head, county Mayo, to Douglas, county Mayo.	James Porman, Acting Divisional Officer.	25	64	1	384	800	11	484	1,068	10	1,229	2,276	21
15	Kel.	Douglas Head, East, to Dunna Head, West, county Mayo.	Robert Geo. Gilbee, Respecting Officer.	-	-	-	3	13	3	238	416	60	238	429	63
16	Balsall.	From Dunna Head to Dufferin Point, county Mayo.	Duke Yonge, Lieut- enant, R.M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	1,234	27	422	1,234	27

No. 1.—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1872, to 1st January, 1873.

[illegible]

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

N. 1—continued

of Inlayed from 1st January, 1872, to 1st January, 1873.

[illegible]

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name of Vessel.	Home-Port.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.
29	Carr,	Dock Richmond, Wick, county Down, north side of Lough Foyle, county Londonderry.	Arthur Selway, Commissioner, n.s.	5	15	-	221	1,066	59	75	432	5	504	1,454	35
30	Ballycastle (Antrim).	Hans Mouth, on Lough-foyle, in Ballybay, county Antrim.	Stratford Tuke, Commander, n.s.	-	-	-	116	365	-	47	140	-	163	505	-
31	Carraigbeg,	Jessie's Bridge, near Carrig Point, in White Ballage, near Belfast, county Antrim.	William G. Hagland, Commissioner, n.s.	1	4	1	23	50	-	12	26	-	44	112	1
32	Downpatrick,	Tillymore, near Belfast Lough (S.), on Antrim, to Newcastle Quay, near Claphy Bay, on Down.	George Livingston, Commissioner, n.s.	20	143	9	88	553	7	7	4	2	110	565	23
33	Strangford,	Renewable Quay, North, near Claphy Bay, to Sheepen Head, South, county Down.	James Fyfe, Staff Commander, n.s.	3	5	-	24	71	3	2	4	-	30	80	3

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

51

No. 1—continued

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1872, to 1st January, 1873.

[illegible]

G 2

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Division.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1872			2nd Class employed in 1872			3rd Class employed in 1872			Total employed in 1872		
				Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys
27	Kierroath.	One's Island, Strongford, North, coastly Down, to River Foet, Kilford, South.	Henry M. Hughes, Commissioner, &c.	34	168	12	68	220	12	67	320	16	341	551	40
28	Durlingford.	From River Don, Kilford, North, coastly Down, to Ballaghan Point, near Gosmore, South, coastly Louth.	W. G. Grogan, Lieutenant, &c.	18	125	15	118	547	6	131	247	-	245	979	21
29	Dundalk.	Ballaghan Point, near Gosmore, to Maiden Tree, Drogheda, coastly Louth.	G. E. Bell, Lieutenant, &c.	2	12	-	61	424	2	22	75	10	105	505	12
30	Malinbeg.	Mouth of Boyne, coastly Louth, to Wigan of the Waters, Clontarf, coastly Dublin.	William Mackenzie, Commissioner, &c.	24	244	30	37	112	2	15	31	8	108	486	42
				252	2,064	319	3,095	15,300	363	4,454	12,015	237	7,814	38,397	1118

No. 1—continued

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1872, to 1st January, 1873.

Total employed in 1871.			Total Increase since 1871.			Total Decrease since 1871.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commissioners of Coast Guards and other Engineering Officers, &c. on the 1st January, 1874.	No.
French.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Men.	Boys.		
142	552	39	-	-	1	1	-	-	<p>No portion of coast in this division suggested. An improvement within the last year in the harbor duty at Antwerp also in coal, oil, and inland fisheries at Amsterdam and London. Despatches of fish most largely captured are—herring, cod, ling and salmon; sea, whiting, and blue whiting. The only serious loss is that of sea loach. No new signal lights have been discovered. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved.</p>	27
305	1,190	14	-	-	0	33	107	-	<p>No portion of coast in this division suggested. There has been no improvement in the harbor fishing during the last year. As yet no fish exists in the waters of Chatham, Dover, and Folkestone. The fishing boats are in a state of decay. No new signal lights have been discovered. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved.</p>	28
221	537	15	-	-	113	318	2	-	<p>No portion of coast in this division suggested. No improvement in condition of fisheries. Despatches most largely captured are—herring, sea loach, whiting, cod, ling and sea bream, and salmon in summer. No new fisheries in this division. No new signal lights have been discovered. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved.</p>	29
113	522	57	-	-	0	5	100	-	<p>No portion of coast in this division suggested. Condition of fisheries not improving. Despatches of fish most largely captured are—herring, sea loach, whiting, cod, ling and sea bream, and salmon in summer. No new fisheries in this division. No new signal lights have been discovered. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved. Rays have been taken in small quantities in the coast of Antwerp, and they require working to ensure the communication that have for years existed upon them. Herring fishing proved.</p>	30
3,023	34,510	1,045	463	1,550	63	1,476	8,165	775		
Gross Increase,			463	1,550	63	1,476	8,165	775		
Gross Decrease,			-	-	-	-	-	-		
Net Increase,			-	-	-	1,476	8,165	775		
			-	-	-	1,155	6,619	123		

APPENDIX No. 3.

Returns showing the Number of Boats registered by the Collectors of Customs during the year 1872.

APPENDIX,
Nos. 3, 4, & 5

RETURN SHOWING THE INLAND, TUGS, AND TUGS CLASS.													
Registered by Collector at Customs at	TUGS CLASS.			INLAND CLASS.			TUGS CLASS.			TOTALS.			
	Boats.	Mens.	Boys.	Boats.	Mens.	Boys.	Boats.	Mens.	Boys.	Boats.	Mens.	Boys.	
Wexford.	31	154	-	228	1,000	8	22	235	-	309	1,453	8	
Dublin.	1	18	-	48	224	0	28	249	2	89	684	13	
Gal.	63	595	48	485	300	108	623	1,790	80	911	3,963	181	
Wick.	-	-	-	77	70	0	803	1,116	33	979	2,311	94	
Waterford.	43	387	14	187	848	0	41	111	-	514	2,378	66	
Yough.	18	84	8	647	3,178	87	80	842	1,108	186	787	2,874	185
Salmon.	15	88	0	738	398	15	96	532	1	933	218	39	
Sligo.	9	93	0	45	240	0	19	24	0	48	208	17	
Donegal.	110	803	136	863	1,800	43	124	208	16	864	2,388	385	
Letter.	3	6	-	168	654	126	64	320	-	79	230	-	
Down.	-	-	-	148	384	0	438	1,135	48	832	6,640	23	
County.	28	42	7	124	614	0	88	110	6	132	845	15	
London.	-	-	-	470	1,812	81	179	394	13	649	2,189	28	
County.	24	27	30	80	328	35	100	300	6	204	2,384	66	
County.	-	-	-	50	300	0	300	1,194	-	169	5,323	-	
Total.	364	3,021	318	5,880	14,818	302	4,585	17,400	311	6,554	34,617	1,091	

APPENDIX, No. 4.

HOWTH.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing, between the 1st June, 1872, and the 9th November, 1872 furnished and authenticated by Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Howth.

Date.	Average daily Number of boats employed.				Number of Men of 15 & 16 years.	Average price per Herring.	Gross Receipts.	Number of Boats employed.	Observations.
Week ending—	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Foreign.					
1872.									
June 8.	11	1	1	1	48	1 8 11	60 18 8	4	Mixed fish.
" 15.	20	1	1	1	476	1 3 11	802 18 8	3	Do.
" 22.	23	4	2	2	626	2 0 4	1,118 0 0	6	Do ; some good fish
" 29.	1	0	0	0	24,080	2 0 4	14,940 0 0	6	Good fish
July 6.	86	79	15	79	19,000	2 0 4	11,100 0 0	8	Very good fish, but some of mixed quality.
" 13.	87	88	18	110	11,100	2 0 4	12,800 0 0	8	Good fish.
" 20.	134	160	50	340	18,000	2 0 4	15,117 18 8	8	Do.
" 27.	138	160	6	180	18,000	0 16 4	6,000 18 8	0	Mixed quality ; some good fish.
August 3.	88	24	3	85	18,100	0 16 4	8,040 18 8	0	Do.
" 10.	87	42	17	85	18,200	0 16 4	8,040 18 8	0	Do.
" 17.	94	58	4	99	18,300	0 16 4	8,040 18 8	0	Do.
" 24.	71	18	0	19	1,679	0 16 4	1,718 18 8	0	Do.
September 1.	27	6	1	39	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Good fish.
" 8.	28	31	6	25	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Do.
" 15.	6	8	1	15	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Do ; some mixed
" 22.	9	3	0	12	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Do ; mixed, and some good fish.
October 6.	2	2	0	2	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Mixed fish.
" 13.	2	2	0	2	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Good and mixed fish.
" 20.	4	8	0	12	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Do.
" 27.	3	2	0	10	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Some good and some mixed fish.
November 3.	3	1	0	4	686	0 16 4	818 18 8	0	Mixed fish.
" 10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	-	-	-	-	100,087	0 16 11	26,648 0 0	107	-
Average numbers and amounts per day for the 100 working days.	28	33	30	87	1,800	0 16 11	-	-	-

APPENDIX, No. 5.

ARBGLOSS HARBOUR.

ABSTRACT of Herring Fishing for Season 1872 (which commenced on 29th May and ended on the 15th October).

Month ending	Highest Number of Boats employed on any one Night, English, Irish, and Scotch.	Highest Number of Men per Boat.	Total Caught for the Month.	Highest Price during the Month per Herring.	Average Price during the Month per Herring.	Total Amount realized.	Number of Days out.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 31st.	8	8	174	1 0 0	0 15 11	16 10 6	8
June 30th.	189	399	8,543	1 4 0	0 14 10	5,430 11 6	15
July 31st.	260	120	40,872	1 2 0	0 14 0	22,333 10 0	22
August 31st.	195	118	14,055	1 3 6	0 13 8	8,400 6 0	23
September 30th.	108	97	5,510	1 3 0	0 8 10	2,256 17 5	14
October 15th.	1	80	35	1 0 0	0 16 10	54 1 6	3
Total for Season.			67,114			42,835 16 6	

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 6.

WICKLOW.

QUANTITY of Herrings taken at Wicklow during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Description of Fish.	Number of Herrings taken.	Average Price per Herring.
Herrings,	6,000	From 2s. to 40s. each.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

ARLLOW.

QUANTITY of Herrings taken at Arlow during the year ending 31st December, 1872, furnished by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Arlow.

Description of Fish.	Number of Herrings taken.	Price per Herring.
Herrings,	20,000	From 1s. to 21s. per Herring.

QUANTITY of Oysters taken at Arlow during the year ending the 31st December, 1872.

Description of Fish.	Number of Barrels taken.	Average Quantity in each Barrel.	Price per Barrel.	Total Price of Oysters taken.
Oysters,	16,000	450 (large and small.)	18s.	£288,000

APPENDIX, No. 8.

KILKEEL.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing in 1872, furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Kilkeel.

Date.	Number of Fishes Recaptured.				Number of Herrings.	Average Price per Herring.	Gross Total.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Curlew.	Shank.	Wren.	Irish.				
1872.								
May 1st to 7th,	—	—	—	—	2	80	1 75 0	The principal portion of the herrings captured off the Harbour of Kilkeel are landed at Kilkeel Pier, and thence carried away to different parts of the country to be sold; but, occasionally, a steamer calls off the Harbour to purchase a cargo for the use of the Liverpool Market.
" 7th to 14th,	—	—	—	—	3	45	1 5 0	
" 14th to 21st,	2	—	—	—	4	100	0 10 0	
" 21st to 28th,	—	—	—	—	4	200	0 10 0	
" 28th to 4th June,	—	—	—	—	2	120	0 17 0	
June 4th to 11th,	—	—	—	—	2	240	0 15 0	The principal portion of the herrings captured off the Harbour of Kilkeel are landed at Kilkeel Pier, and thence carried away to different parts of the country to be sold; but, occasionally, a steamer calls off the Harbour to purchase a cargo for the use of the Liverpool Market.
" 11th to 18th,	—	—	—	—	3	112	0 17 0	
" 18th to 25th,	—	—	—	—	3	700	0 10 0	
" 25th to 2nd July,	—	—	—	—	3	200	0 10 0	
July 2nd to 9th,	—	—	—	—	3	240	0 15 0	
" 9th to 16th,	—	—	—	—	4	100	0 10 0	The principal portion of the herrings captured off the Harbour of Kilkeel are landed at Kilkeel Pier, and thence carried away to different parts of the country to be sold; but, occasionally, a steamer calls off the Harbour to purchase a cargo for the use of the Liverpool Market.
" 16th to 23rd,	—	—	—	—	4	200	0 10 0	
" 23rd to 30th,	—	—	—	—	4	200	0 10 0	
" 30th to 6th August,	—	10	—	—	30	1,100	0 4 0	
August 6th to 13th,	—	—	—	—	8	200	0 7 0	
" 13th to 20th,	—	—	—	—	8	100	0 10 0	The principal portion of the herrings captured off the Harbour of Kilkeel are landed at Kilkeel Pier, and thence carried away to different parts of the country to be sold; but, occasionally, a steamer calls off the Harbour to purchase a cargo for the use of the Liverpool Market.
" 20th to 27th,	—	—	—	—	6	100	0 10 0	
" 27th to 3rd September,	—	—	—	—	7	240	0 10 0	
September 3rd to 10th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 10th to 17th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 17th to 24th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	The principal portion of the herrings captured off the Harbour of Kilkeel are landed at Kilkeel Pier, and thence carried away to different parts of the country to be sold; but, occasionally, a steamer calls off the Harbour to purchase a cargo for the use of the Liverpool Market.
" 24th to 1st October,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
October 1st to 8th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 8th to 15th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 15th to 22nd,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 22nd to 29th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	The principal portion of the herrings captured off the Harbour of Kilkeel are landed at Kilkeel Pier, and thence carried away to different parts of the country to be sold; but, occasionally, a steamer calls off the Harbour to purchase a cargo for the use of the Liverpool Market.
" 29th to 5th November,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 5th to 12th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 12th to 19th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
" 19th to 26th,	—	—	—	—	10	240	0 10 0	
Total,					24,000		£,900 10 0	

APPENDIX, No. 9.

COURTOWN HARBOUR.

RETURN of the Quantity of Herrings, Oysters, and other Fish captured and brought into Courtown Harbour during the year 1872, furnished by the Harbour Master at Courtown.

Landed—Herrings, 1,520 messes; Oysters, 473 barrels; Cod Fish, 20 dozen; Sole, 100 pairs.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

LIST OF STONE WEIRS IN IRELAND FOR SALMON FISHING, with their Breadth, and the size of the Queen's Gap or share maintained therein respectively.

County District.	Name of		Breadth of Weir.	Size of Queen's Gap (permitted to pass at 24 & 27 Yds. or 114.)		Observations.
	River.	Weir.		ft. in.	ft. in.	
Dublin.	Donnabragha.	Donnabragha.	about 30	0	0	Not used.
	An or Bricke.	Lough.	63	0	No gap.	Done.
Droghda.	Quinnora.	Quinnora.	429	3	No gap.	Done.
	Mackin.	Mackin.	41	0	No gap.	Done.
Dublin.	Newport.	Newport.	180	4		Gap 15 feet 10 inches. Not used.
	Dalla.	Dalla.	314	8	No gap.	Done. 34 feet 2 inches.
Dublin.	Doyle.	Doyle.	200	18	17	Done. 20 feet 7 inches, well not used.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	420	0	No gap.	Not used. A falling mill-dam.
Edinburgh.	Quinnora.	Quinnora.	83	4	No gap.	Gap 5 feet 10 inches.
	Eme.	Eme.				A falling mill-dam.
Edinburgh.	Eme.	Eme.	200	0	No gap.	Not used.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	32	0	No gap.	Done.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	The Cause of Columbus.	425	0	18	A falling mill-dam. Pass, 30 feet in breadth, every day.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	230	0	No gap.	Gap 12 feet 8 inches. Not used.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	210	0	22	Done. 24 feet.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	300	0	13 and 23	Done. 30 feet.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	224	0	No gap.	Done. 18 feet.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	150	0	No gap.	Two Gaps of 6 feet each.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	211	0	No gap.	Gap 30 feet. Not used.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	148	0	No gap.	Gap 14 feet. Not used.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	about 100	0	No gap.	Done. 20 feet. Not used.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	100	0	No gap.	Done. 18 feet.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	173	0	99	Done. 60 feet.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	99	0	78	Done. 78 feet.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	53	0	66	Done. 66 feet.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	33	0	47	Done. 47 feet.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	170	0	47	Done. 47 feet.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	35	0	No gap.	Done. 6 feet.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	215	0	No gap.	Done. 31 feet 6 inches.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	400	0	No gap.	A falling mill-dam. Not used.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	790	0	No gap.	Done. Not used.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	373	0	No gap.	Done. Not used.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	114	0	No gap.	Gap 11 feet 8 inches.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	200	0	No gap.	Gap 18 feet.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	under 40	0	No gap.	Retention of wildness also comes from cause on Friday 4th when on Monday noticed instead of 14 ft. 8 in. amount being under 40 feet—27 ft 2 in. & 114, & 11.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	240	0	21	Gap 30 feet.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	205	30	10	Done. 20 feet 7 inches.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	220	0	No gap.	Done. 22 feet. Not used.
Edinburgh.	Doyle.	Doyle.	under 40	0	No gap.	Done. 12 feet. Not used.
	Doyle.	Doyle.	14	0	No gap.	Done. 5 feet. Not used.

RESULTS OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERIES into the

No.	Where Flax Net obtained.	Description of Flax Net.	Name of Person exhibiting and where Flax Net.	Name of Owner of Flax Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
1	Barrow, otherwise Ross, otherwise Slieve and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Head Water.	Thomas Murphy.	John H. Glanville.	Dungannon.	Whitehead.
2	Barrow River.	Do.	Arthur Kennaugh.	Arthur Kennaugh.	Dungannon.	St. Mary's.
3	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Ross and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Do.	Joseph Hand.	W. H. Glanville.	Kennelmore.	Whitehead.
4	Do.	Do.	Walter Sweetman.	Walter Sweetman.	Armagh.	Shanagh.
5	Do.	Do.	Richard and D. O'Leary.	—	Curragh.	Kilmore.
6	Do.	Do.	James Donohue.	—	Great Island.	Kilmore.
7	Do.	Do.	Samuel Donohue.	—	Do.	Do.
8	Do.	Do.	Richard O'Leary.	—	Shanagh, Upper.	Shanagh.
9	Do.	Do.	John Sherlock.	—	Great Island.	Kilmore.
10	Do.	Do.	P. Sheridan.	—	Do.	Do.
11	Do.	Do.	George Kent.	—	Do.	Do.
12	Salt.	Do.	John Lynch.	H. Power.	Fulking.	Fulking.
13	Do.	Do.	Hugh Treacy.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Do.	Do.	John Walsh.	—	Charlton.	Do.
15	Salt, Naas, and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Do.	John Lynch.	—	Castell.	Do.
16	Do.	Stake Water.	Michael Doherty.	Marquette (Wendell).	Crook.	Crook.
17	Do.	Do.	Edna Crook.	J. J. D. Crook.	Droghda.	Do.
18	Naas.	Head Water.	W. F. F. Tigue.	W. F. F. Tigue.	Imperial.	Imperial.
19	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Naas and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Do.	Patrick Byrne.	R. W. Naas.	Carlin.	Old Ross.
20	Barrow.	Do.	W. F. F. Tigue.	W. F. F. Tigue.	Kilmore.	The River.
21	Do.	Do.	John Kelly.	D. Birtchell.	Coomery.	Do.
22	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Naas and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Do.	John Fennell.	—	Coomery.	Kilmore.
23	Ross River.	Do.	John Hume.	Mrs. and Miss Vane.	Droghda.	Droghda.
24	Salt River.	Do.	Paul Anderson.	N. A. Power.	Shanagh.	Shanagh.
25	Do.	Do.	Edna and P. Mearney.	H. Power.	Droghda.	Do.
26	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Naas and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Do.	Michael Irish.	Dr. J. Mearney.	Ballymore.	Ballymore.
27	Do.	Do.	Thomas Murphy.	Col. Chas. Kerney.	Kerney's Bog.	Kilmore.
28	Do.	Do.	Joseph Hunt.	Paul Strang.	Barrow.	Do.
29	Do.	Do.	P. Kerney.	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	Do.	Do.	A. Kerney.	J. Kerney.	Do.	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	J. Kerney.	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	Do.	Do.	W. Walsh.	Mrs. Bolton.	Droghda.	Do.
33	Do.	Do.	J. Kerney.	P. Kerney.	Do.	Do.
34	Do.	Do.	John Hume.	H. Power.	Droghda.	Do.
35	Salt River.	Do.	David Stewart.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Naas and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Do.	James Kerney.	Seamus Kerney.	Do.	Do.
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
39	Salt, Naas, and Barrow Rivers conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Seaview Water.	A. Ryan, at Hays.	Lord Templemore.	Droghda.	St. James and Dunlough.
40	Do.	Do.	M. Doyle.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41	Do.	Do.	A. Doyle.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42	Salt.	Head Water.	N. A. Power.	N. A. Power.	Gort.	Rathfriland.
43	Slieve River.	Fly-Net.	Handy Brough.	Handy Brough.	Queen's.	Mayna.
44	Do.	Stake-Net.	M. McAuliffe.	Do.	Shanagh.	Do.
45	Do.	Do.	William Kennedy.	John Coy.	Do.	Do.
46	Do.	Do.	D. McAuliffe.	Do.	Do.	Do.
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
48	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

No. 11.

Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

No.	County.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeals in Court of Queen's Bench.
1	Ballinacorney	Wexford.	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vics., c. 106.	17 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
2	St. Malin's	Curlew.	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vics., c. 106.	18th.	No appeal.	—
3	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vics., c. 106.	18th.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
4	Id.	Kilbarney.	Idem.	10 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
5	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	18th.	No appeal.	—
6	Shelburne.	Wexford.	Idem.	18th.	Data.	—
7	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	18th.	Data.	—
8	Id.	Kilbarney.	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vics., c. 106.	18th.	Data.	Data.
9	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vics., c. 106.	18th.	Data.	Data.
10	Id.	Idem.	To be stated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vics., c. 106.	18th.	Data.	Judgment affirmed.
11	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	20 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	—
12	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	21 Oct. 1863.	No appeal.	—
13	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	18th.	Data.	—
14	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	18th.	Data.	—
15	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	18th.	Data.	—
16	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	23 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
17	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
18	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
19	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
20	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
21	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
22	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
23	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
24	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
25	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
26	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
27	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
28	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
29	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
30	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
31	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
32	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
33	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
34	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
35	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
36	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
37	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
38	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
39	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
40	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
41	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
42	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
43	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
44	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
45	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
46	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
47	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
48	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
49	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
50	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
51	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
52	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
53	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
54	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
55	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
56	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
57	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
58	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
59	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
60	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
61	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
62	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
63	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
64	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
65	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
66	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
67	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
68	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
69	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
70	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
71	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
72	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
73	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
74	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
75	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
76	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
77	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
78	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
79	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
80	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
81	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
82	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
83	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
84	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
85	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
86	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
87	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
88	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
89	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
90	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
91	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
92	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
93	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
94	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
95	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
96	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
97	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
98	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
99	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.
100	Id.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Data.	Data.

No.	Where Fished Not Stated.	Description of Fished Net.	Name of Person who used or used Fished Net.	Name of Owner of Fished Net, or of Land in which Fished.	Name of Townland in which Fished.	Parish.
70	River Barrow, otherwise River and Barrow suspended.	Head Net.	Richard Howson.	M. W. Knox.	Kilmanack.	Kilmanack.
71	River Sals.	Drift.	G. Gillis.	G. Gillis.	Kilmanack.	Kilmanack.
72	River Sals, River, and Barrow suspended, otherwise Water-ford Harbour.	Stake Net.	James Ryan.	Lord Ely.	Dunmore.	St. James and Dunmore.
73	Slade Bay.	Bag-Net.	W. Brown.	Drift.	Slade.	Hack.
74	Sals, River, and Barrow suspended.	Head Net.	J. Macdonald others.	Lord Thompson.	Nash.	St. James and Dunmore.
75	Drift.	Drift.	Anthony Wallis.	Drift.	Ballyhack.	Dunmore.
76	Drift.	Stake-Net.	Arthur N. O'Sullivan.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Crook.
77	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Kilmanack.	Kilmanack.
78	Sals, River's Channel.	Drift.	Mary O'Neill.	Mary O'Neill.	Kilmanack.	Ballymore.
79	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
80	Sals, River, and Barrow suspended.	Head Net.	John Harkin & others.	Lord Thompson.	Slade.	St. James and Dunmore.
81	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Ballyhack.	Dunmore.
82	Drift.	Stake-Net.	Stephen Cunningham.	Byron O'Leary.	Kilmanack.	Kilmanack.
83	Drift.	Drift.	R. W. G. Brown.	R. W. G. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
84	Drift.	Stake-Net.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
85	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
86	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
87	Drift.	Drift.	Michael Calver.	Colonel Hindman.	Kilmanack.	Kilmanack.
88	Drift.	Drift.	S. M. O'Sullivan & John Harkin.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
89	Drift.	Drift.	John Harkin.	Drift.	Kilmanack.	Kilmanack.
90	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
91	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
92	Drift.	Drift.	John Harkin.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
93	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
94	Drift.	Drift.	R. Pagan.	Rev. T. Butler.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
95	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
96	Drift.	Drift.	Henry S. O'Brien.	Henry S. O'Brien.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
97	Drift.	Drift.	R. M. O'Sullivan.	T. B. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
98	Drift.	Drift.	T. W. O'Sullivan & others.	E. Y. Mayne.	Ballymore.	Ballymore.
99	Drift.	Drift.	Lord Curlew.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
100	Drift.	Drift.	R. M. O'Sullivan.	Colonel Hindman.	Kilmanack.	Kilmanack.
101	Drift.	Drift.	J. Brown.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
102	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
103	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
104	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
105	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
106	Drift.	Drift.	P. Brown.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
107	Drift.	Drift.	M. M. O'Sullivan.	R. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
108	Drift.	Drift.	John Harkin.	Thomas Ryan.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
109	Drift.	Drift.	M. M. O'Sullivan.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
110	Drift.	Drift.	J. Brown.	C. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
111	Drift.	Drift.	Margaret O'Sullivan.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
112	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
113	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
114	Drift.	Drift.	J. Brown.	Elizabeth O'Sullivan.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
115	Drift.	Drift.	W. B. O'Sullivan.	W. B. O'Sullivan.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
116	Drift.	Drift.	J. Brown.	Rev. R. O'Sullivan.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
117	Drift.	Stake-Net.	P. J. Brown.	P. J. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
118	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
119	Drift.	Drift.	J. Brown.	G. C. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
120	Drift.	Drift.	G. Brown.	G. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
121	Drift.	Drift.	J. Brown.	R. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
122	Drift.	Drift.	Alfred Brown.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
123	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
124	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
125	Drift.	Drift.	W. Brown.	T. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
126	Drift.	Drift.	Alfred Brown.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
127	See off Coast of County Cork.	Bag-Net.	G. Brown.	Samuel Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
128	Drift.	Drift.	W. Brown.	Lord Curlew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
129	Drift.	Drift.	N. T. Brown.	Samuel Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.
130	Drift.	Drift.	J. Brown.	Drift.	Drift.	Drift.
131	Drift.	Drift.	N. T. Brown.	D. L. Brown.	Woodstown, Lower.	Kilmanack.

Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

No.	Town.	County.	Particulars of Objections.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal to Court of Queen's Bench.
70	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	19 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Sent back for further inquiry as to partial obstruction—See No. 77a.
71	Ido.	Kilmorey.	Idem.	14 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	—
72	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	15 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
73	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
74	Idem.	Idem.	Legally erected.	16 Mar. 1864.	—	—
75	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
76	Castlemore.	Wicklow.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	17 Mar. 1864.	Idem.	Sent back for second delivery—See Nos. 76a and 76b.
77	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
78	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	18 Mar. 1864.	Idem.	—
79	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
80	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be altered, Lord Templemore concerning.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
81	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
82	Castlemore.	Idem.	Legally erected.	20 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	—
83	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	20 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
84	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105; and extending beyond low-water mark. The latter question to be tried by Commissioners when appeal on this decided.	Idem.	Idem.	—
85	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Sent back—See No. 205.
86	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105, and as being injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
87	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	30 Mar. 1864.	Idem.	Idem.
88	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
89	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	31 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
90	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
91	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
92	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
93	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered by consent of Mr. Butler.	2 April 1864.	No appeal.	—
94	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
95	County of L.	Idem.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation, and to the public right of fishing.	4 April 1864.	Appeal.	See title granted upon point of fact, not No. 205.
96	Castlemore.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
97	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
98	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
99	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
100	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
101	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation.	5 April 1864.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
102	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105, and as being injurious to navigation.	6 April 1864.	Appeal.	Idem.
103	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
104	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
105	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered by consent; not erected in 1863.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
106	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	7 April 1864.	Idem.	—
107	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
108	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, not having been erected in 1863.	Idem.	Idem.	—
109	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
110	Idem.	Idem.	Legally erected.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
111	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	Sent back—See No. 205.
112	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
113	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	—
114	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
115	Idem.	Idem.	Legally erected.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
116	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105, and not erected in 1863.	Idem.	Idem.	—
117	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, not having been erected in 1863, and injurious to the public right of fishing.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
118	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
119	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
120	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered; not erected in 1863.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
121	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
122	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	—
123	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
124	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
125	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed; but public right of fishing preserved.
126	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to public right of fishing.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
127	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
128	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as being within three miles of Carrigrohane River mouth.	Idem.	Idem.	—
129	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
130	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
131	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
132	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Idem.	—

No.	Where First Retained.	Description of Fished Net.	Name of Person employing and using Fished Net.	Name of Owner of Fished Net, if of Coast to which Net attached.	Name of Town to which Net attached.	Town.
122	Sea off Coast of St. Cath.	Bag-Net.	John Walsh.	Roger Davis.	Keshcormon.	Toughal.
123	Do.	Do.	D. Sullivan.	M. Longfield.	Ballymore.	Keshcormon.
124	Ballymore Bay, St. Cath.	Do.	J. Lister.	Do.	Do.	Do.
125	River Blackwater.	Stoke-Net.	P. Power.	Thomas of Mrs. O'Brien.	Pillipah.	Clashmore.
126	Do.	Do.	P. Kennedy and others.	Lord Stewart de Dudley.	Do.	Do.
127	Do.	Do.	H. T. Kennedy.	Do.	Do.	Do.
128	Do.	Do.	J. Kennedy.	Do.	Do.	Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
131	Do.	Do.	M. B. Kennedy.	Do.	Do.	Do.
132	Do.	Do.	G. O'Leary.	Do.	Do.	Do.
133	Do.	Head Water.	G. O'Leary.	Do.	Do.	Do.
134	Do.	Stoke-Net.	M. G. Adams.	Rev. G. W. M. Smyth.	Harrow.	Tampinichol.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
138	Do.	Do.	P. O'Leary and J. O'Leary.	Do.	Do.	Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
201	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
202	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
203	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
204	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
205	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
206	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
207	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
208	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
209	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
211	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
212	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
213	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
214	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
215	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
216	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
218	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
219	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
221	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
222	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
223	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
224	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
225	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
229	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Legality or illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

No.	Locality.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners is applied.	Result of Appeal to Court of Queen's Bench.
22	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, being within three miles of mouth of Wexmouth River.	2 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
23	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Postponed.	—	—	—
24	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Legally erected.	29 June 1864.	No appeal.	—
25	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as injurious to navigation.	12 Aug. 1864.	Donegal.	—
26	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, by consent.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
27	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
28	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
29	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
30	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
31	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
32	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
33	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
34	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal, do.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
35	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as injurious to navigation.	12 Aug. 1864.	Donegal.	—
36	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	12 Aug. 1864.	Donegal.	—
37	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as erected without the title required by 3 & 4 Vic., c. 105.	16 Aug. 1864.	Donegal.	—
38	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as injurious to navigation.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
39	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed by consent of Lord Huntingdon.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
40	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
41	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as injurious to navigation.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
42	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
43	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed by consent.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
44	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as injurious to navigation.	17 Aug. 1864.	Donegal.	—
45	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as erected without the title required by 3 & 4 Vic., c. 105.	Donegal.	Appeal.	Sent back.—See 273.
46	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as erected without the title required by 3 & 4 Vic., c. 105.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Judgment affirmed.—See 274.
47	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	To be closed, as erected without the title required by 3 & 4 Vic., c. 105.	Donegal.	No appeal.	—
48	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
49	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
50	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
51	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
52	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
53	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
54	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
55	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
56	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
57	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
58	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
59	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
60	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
61	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
62	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
63	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
64	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
65	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
66	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
67	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
68	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
69	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
70	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
71	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
72	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
73	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
74	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
75	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
76	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
77	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
78	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
79	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
80	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
81	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
82	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
83	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
84	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
85	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
86	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
87	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
88	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
89	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
90	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
91	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
92	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
93	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
94	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
95	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
96	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
97	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
98	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
99	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—
100	Doonbeg.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—

RESULTS OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERIES into the

APPENDIX.
No. II.

No.	Where Found Distributed.	Description of Fished Net.	Name of Person employing and using Fished Net.	Name of Quarter or Port to which Net returned.	Name of Township in which Net obtained.	Town.
209	Sea off coast of co. Antrim.	Bag-Net.	Thomas Falk.	A. Beryl.	Ballycastle.	Barnes.
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
211	Do.	Do.	J. McWilliam.	J. McWilliam.	Claremont.	Do.
212	Do.	Do.	A. McQuillan.	J. K. Foster.	Croagh.	Do.
213	Do.	Do.	A. Woulke.	Do.	Do.	Do.
214	Do.	Do.	H. Jackson.	G. R. Fullerton.	Carnegie-Island.	Ballymore.
215	Do.	Do.	H. Kelly.	Do.	Laragh.	Do.
216	Do.	Do.	H. Stewart.	St. M. McHugh.	Portlough.	Do.
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	J. K. Lusk.	Portlough.	Do.
218	Do.	Do.	J. McAllister.	F. M. Nole.	Carphill.	Do.
219	Do.	Do.	P. Mole.	J. G. Anderson.	Portlough-Fish Mount.	Dunmurry.
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
221	Do.	Do.	W. Gough.	St. R. McHugh.	Ards.	Do.
222	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
223	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry.	Do.	H. O'Neill.	A. Shallice.	East Ballypore.	Ballypore.
224	Do.	Do.	J. McKeown.	St. R. H. Brown.	Cruckell.	Dunboy.
225	Sea off coast of co. Donegal.	Do.	G. McKeown.	St. R. McKeown.	Glenties.	Lower Meade.
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	J. S. Sullivan.	Mealy Glen.	Do.
227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Amey Kane.	Ballypore.	Do.
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	St. M. McHugh.	Ballypore.	Do.
229	Do.	Do.	B. Sherry.	J. S. Sullivan.	Termonagh.	Do.
230	Do.	Do.	A. Sherry.	H. H. Brown.	Do.	Do.
231	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry.	Do.	H. Stewart.	St. R. H. Brown.	Ballypore.	Magdalen.
232	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
233	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
234	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
235	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
239	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
240	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
241	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
242	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
243	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
244	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
245	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
246	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
247	Sea off Coast of co. Mayo.	Do.	M. Flynn.	Colonel Kerr.	Castlemore or Lough.	Lough.
248	Do.	Do.	William Little.	Rev. J. McHugh.	Ballypore.	Do.
249	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rev. C. L. Thomas.	Ballypore.	Do.
250	Do.	Do.	Do.	H. B. O'Brien.	Portlough.	Do.
251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
252	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
253	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
254	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
255	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
256	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
257	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
258	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
259	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
260	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
261	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
262	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
263	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
264	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
265	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
266	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
267	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
268	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
270	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
273	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
274	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
275	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
276	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
281	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
284	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
285	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
287	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
288	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
289	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
290	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
291	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
292	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
293	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
294	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
295	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
296	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
297	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
298	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
299	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
301	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
302	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
303	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
304	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

No.	Where First Discovered.	Description of Ticket.	Name of Person accompanying and using Ticket.	Name of Officer of Fleet, or of Land to which Ticket issued.	Name of Traveler in which it was checked.	Place
251	Sea off Coast of Antrim, Done.	Fixed Death Net	Doyle Black, Archibald McConnon.	Doyle Black, Earl of Antrim.	Monaghan, . . .	Loyal, . . .
252	Sea off Coast of Cork, . . .	Anchor-Net, Fixed Death.	Samson French, B. Vickers.	Samson French, Earl of Baring.	Cadogan, . . .	Templemore, . . .
253	Done.	Done.	R. James.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
254	Done.	Done.	William Sullivan.	Done.	Done.	Done.
255	Sea off Coast of Cork, . . .	Done.	Michael Murphy.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
256	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
257	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
258	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
259	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
260	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
261	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
262	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
263	Sea off Coast of Londonderry.	Fixed Death Net	Done.	Done.	Bennett, . . .	Done.
264	Done.	4 Done.	Henry O'Neill.	Arnold White and John P. Drayton.	East & West Tailgate, . . .	Done.
265	Done.	Fixed Death Net	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
266	Harbour of Lough Neagh, . . .	Fixed Death Net	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
267	Done.	Fixed Death Net	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
268	Sea off Coast of Donegal, . . .	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
269	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
270	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
271	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
272	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
273	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
274	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
275	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
276	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
277	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
278	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
279	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
280	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
281	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
282	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
283	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
284	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
285	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
286	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
287	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
288	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
289	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
290	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
291	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
292	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
293	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
294	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
295	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
296	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
297	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
298	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
299	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
300	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
301	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
302	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
303	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
304	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
305	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
306	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
307	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
308	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
309	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
310	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
311	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
312	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
313	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
314	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
315	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
316	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
317	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
318	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
319	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
320	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
321	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
322	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
323	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
324	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
325	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
326	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
327	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
328	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
329	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
330	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
331	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
332	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
333	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
334	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
335	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
336	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
337	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
338	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
339	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
340	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
341	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
342	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
343	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
344	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
345	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
346	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
347	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
348	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
349	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
350	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
351	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
352	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
353	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
354	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
355	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
356	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
357	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
358	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
359	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
360	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
361	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
362	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
363	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
364	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
365	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
366	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
367	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
368	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
369	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
370	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
371	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
372	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
373	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
374	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
375	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
376	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
377	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
378	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
379	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
380	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
381	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
382	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
383	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
384	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
385	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
386	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
387	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
388	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
389	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
390	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
391	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
392	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
393	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
394	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
395	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
396	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
397	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
398	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
399	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.
400	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.

Legality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 11.

No.	Event.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Queen's Bench.
105	Le. B. Net.	Armagh.	See No. 205.	—	—	—
106	Do.	Do.	See No. 205.	—	—	—
107	Twofold.	Cork.	Legal.	16 Feb. 1873.	—	—
108	Do.	Do.	Illegal, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 V. c. 106.	25 Feb. "	—	—
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
201	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
202	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
203	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
204	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
205	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
206	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
207	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
208	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
209	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
211	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
212	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
213	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
214	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
215	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
216	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
218	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
219	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
221	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
222	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
223	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
224	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
225	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
229	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
231	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
232	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
233	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
234	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
235	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
239	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
240	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
241	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
242	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
243	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
244	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
245	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
246	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
247	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
248	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
249	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
250	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
252	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
253	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
254	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—

Results of Inquiries held by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries into the Legality

No.	Where Fleet Net stretched.	Description of Fleet Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fleet Net.	Name of Owner of Fleet Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
255	Sea off Coast of Mayo.	1 Bag Net.	W. Lisle.	R. O'Connell.	Curranahask, Co. Mayo.	Eligles.
256	Estuary of Drinagh River.	Flood Draft Net.	William Pottle.	J. O'Brien Jones.	Coast and Drinagh, Co. Mayo.	Drinagh.
257	Sea off Coast of Mayo.	2 Bag Nets.	W. Pottle.	W. Pottle.	Donagh, Co. Mayo.	Ardil.
258	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Achill Beg, Co. Mayo.	Do.
259	Do.	4 Do.	Alexander Horner.	Thomas Achill M. Do.	Slieve Donard, Co. Mayo.	Do.
260	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	Do.	Kesh, East, Co. Mayo.	Do.
261	Do.	2 Do.	Do.	Do.	Donagh, West, Co. Mayo.	Do.
262	Do.	2 Do.	Do.	Do.	Donagh, East, Co. Mayo.	Do.
263	Do.	2 Do.	Do.	Do.	Donagh, Co. Mayo.	Do.
264	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
265	Keshmore Estuary.	Bag Net.	R. Mahony.	R. Mahony.	Do.	Do.
266	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
267	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
268	Do.	Do.	F. C. Wood.	F. C. Wood.	Do.	Do.
269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
270	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
273	Sea off Coast of Mayo.	Do.	A. Newman.	A. Newman.	Do.	Do.
274	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
275	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
276	Sea off Coast of Mayo.	Flood Draft Net.	J. Pottle.	J. Pottle.	Do.	Do.
277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

of Eligibility of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 11.

No.	Town.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
28	Trough.	Sligo.	Report made to Court.	—	—	Judgment of Commissioners reversed.
29	Cahery.	Donegal.	Legal.	21 May, 1872.	—	—
30	Bartholomew.	Mayo.	Donegal.	18 May, 1872.	—	—
31	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
32	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
33	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
34	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
35	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
36	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
37	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
38	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
39	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
40	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
41	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
42	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
43	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
44	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
45	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
46	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
47	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
48	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
49	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
50	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
51	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
52	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
53	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
54	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
55	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
56	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
57	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
58	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
59	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
60	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
61	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
62	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
63	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
64	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
65	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
66	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
67	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
68	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
69	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
70	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
71	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
72	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
73	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
74	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
75	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
76	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
77	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
78	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
79	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
80	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
81	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
82	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
83	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
84	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
85	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
86	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
87	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
88	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
89	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
90	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
91	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
92	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
93	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
94	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
95	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
96	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
97	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
98	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
99	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—
100	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	Donegal.	—	—

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Total.
1. Dalkey.	Sheridan to Wicklow.	From North to Dalkey Island, between 21st July and 16th January.
2. Wickford.	Wicklow to Killybeg, East of Bannock Bay.	For Youghal and Wicklow, between 21st Aug. and 16th Feb.
3. Waterford.	Killybeg to Hahlish Head.	Between 16th September and 16th April, both days inclusive.
4. Limerick.	Hahlish Head to Ballyjettan.	1st September and 16th February, both days inclusive.
5. Cork.	Ballyjettan Head to Galley Head.	16th August and the last day of February, both days inclusive.
6. Skibbereen.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	1st October and 20th April, both days inclusive.
7. Donnybrook.	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Do. do. do.
8. Kinsale.	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	16th September and 21st March, both days inclusive.
9. Killybeg.	Lamb Head to Downmore Head, including Skibbereen.	31st July and 20th January, save River Malin, Ferts, or Valentin, Inny, and Waterfalls, and other tributaries, 15th September to 1st May.
10. Limerick.	Downmore to Hags Head.	Between 16th July and 31st January, save River Cohan and Donbeg Rivers between Kerry Head and Downmore Head, 16th September and 21st March, all said days inclusive.
11. Galway.	Hags Head to Styne Head.	For River Cohan and tributaries, between 16th August and 16th May. For Donbeg, 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.
12. Ballinacorney.	Styne Head to Pigeon Point.	Between 16th July and 31st January, save River Cohan and Donbeg Rivers between Kerry Head and Downmore Head, 16th September and 21st March, all said days inclusive.
13. Ballinacorney.	Pigeon Point to Bannock Head.	For River Cohan and tributaries, between 16th August and 16th May. For Donbeg, 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.
14. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	Between 16th August and 31st January, both days inclusive.
15. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	Save in Lough and Curlew Rivers, between the 1st of September and the 15th of February, both days inclusive.
16. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	For Lough and Curlew Rivers and tributaries, between 16th of September and 20th June, both days inclusive.
17. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	Between 1st September and 16th February, both days inclusive, save in Newport and Glenway Rivers and tributaries.
18. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	For Newport and Glenway Rivers, 1st September and 20th April; Glenway River and tributaries, 16th September and 20th April, all said days inclusive.
19. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	Between 16th August and 16th March, save Palmerston and Eady Rivers, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.
20. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	20th August and 2nd February, save tidal parts of Sligo River, which is 16th July and 31st December, all said days inclusive.
21. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	20th August and last day of February, both days inclusive.
22. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	20th August and 2nd Feb., and one mile above Tullymore, save Lough River between 16th July and 31st December, all said days inclusive.
23. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	31st August and 16th April.
24. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	20th August and 2nd February, both days inclusive.
25. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	Do. do. do.
26. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	20th August and 16th February, both days inclusive.
27. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	1st September and 31st March, save in Annapurna, Ghyll, Do., and Fane Rivers and tributaries, both days inclusive.
28. Ballinacorney.	Bannock Head to Bannock Head.	In Ghyll, Do., and Annapurna Rivers, between 20th August and 16th February; in Fane River between 20th August and 31st March, all said days inclusive.

NOTE.—The 51st section of the 20th & 21st Vols. n. 134, requires that shall not be more than 16th days close season in each fishery.
 For the Close Season.—By the 20th section of the 20th & 21st Vols. n. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be taken in any way, except by legal net and line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District.

District.	1. Saloon Boats.	2. Great Lanes.	3. Deep Holes.	4. Draft Holes.	5. Drift Holes.	6. Trawl Net in Fath.	7. Fish Holes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin.	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 30 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
2. Wickford.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 35 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford.	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 30 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
4. Limerick.	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 30 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
5. Cork.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 35 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6. Skibbereen.	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
7. Killybegs.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 25 0	1 0 0
8. Limerick.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
9. Galway.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
10. Ballinacorney.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
11. Ballyn.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
12. Sligo.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
13. Ballyshannon.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
14. Letterkenny.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
15. Londonderry.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
16. Coleraine.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
17. Ballycastle.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
18. Douglas.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
19. Donaghadee.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the Boards of

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1871.													1871. Amount of Licence Duty.	1871. Per- centage on Port and Quarantine.	1871. Total Amount received.	1871. Average No. per Licence.
	1. Saloon Boats.	2. Great Lanes.	3. Deep Holes.	4. Draft Holes.	5. Drift Holes.	6. Trawl Net in Fath.	7. Fish Holes.	8. Deep Holes.	9. Drift Holes.	10. Saloon Boats.	11. Great Lanes.	12. Deep Holes.	13. Draft Holes.				
1. Dublin.	104	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551 5 0	-	551 5 0	248
2. Wickford.	90	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221 15 0	-	221 15 0	248
3. Waterford.	220	20	214	81	70	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	30	1,064 0 0	5 12 0	1,069 12 0	1,069
4. Limerick.	245	10	37	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754 10 0	12 6 0	766 16 0	548
5. Cork.	220	4	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550 0 0	-	550 0 0	248
6. Skibbereen.	14	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	-	15 0 0	60
7. Killybegs.	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	-	15 0 0	30
8. Limerick.	25	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 0 0	-	65 0 0	110
9. Galway.	111	4	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 0 0	-	334 0 0	267
10. Ballinacorney.	231	10	50	52	17	-	-	-	-	10	-	45	1	2,035 0 0	12 0 0	2,047 0 0	2,047
11. Ballyn.	170	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321 0 0	60 0 0	381 0 0	230
12. Sligo.	37	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164 0 0	-	164 0 0	185
13. Ballyshannon.	23	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	66 0 0	-	66 0 0	143
14. Letterkenny.	18	1	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0	-	208 0 0	260
15. Londonderry.	18	1	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0	-	208 0 0	260
16. Coleraine.	18	1	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0	-	208 0 0	260
17. Ballycastle.	18	1	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0	-	208 0 0	260
18. Douglas.	18	1	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0	-	208 0 0	260
19. Donaghadee.	18	1	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0	-	208 0 0	260
Total.	2,077	104	580	662	540	-	-	-	-	24	-	45	30	8,364 5 0	121 10 0	8,485 15 0	10,000

The estimate of the average number of

Saloon Boats.	1 year.	Draft Holes.	3 years.	Fish Holes.	2 years.
Great Lanes.	4 do.	Drift Holes.	2 do.	Deep Holes.	4 do.
Deep Holes.	4 do.	Trawl Net.	2 do.	Trawl Net.	4 do.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES, up to 31st December, 1872.

Dist. or	Place affected.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Cork.	Dooden River and Tullacortin.	Prohibiting for three years the use of all nets (except landing nets, necessary to angling without and line) for the capture of salmon or trout, in any part of the above two rivers across the said river, at right angles with the river's course, from the northern point of the quay, at the mouth of the creek, between the townlands of Blackhouse and Kilmacomen, to a point on the opposite shore, in the townland of Agham.	2nd November, 1868.
Belmont Lough.	Lough of Belmont.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling.	27th November, 1869.
Lough Swilly.	Lough Swilly.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling.	3rd December, 1868.
Dollymount.	Boob River.	Repealing the definition of the estuary of.	26th February, 1870.
Sligo.	Sligo River.	Prohibiting smelting.	1st March, 1870.
Kilbenny.	Fishing weir in Waterville River.	Regulating the width between the bars or nets of the weir, and of the bank, or the up-stream side of the bars or nets in said weir.	7th March, 1870.
Bantry.	Tidal portions of rivers.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from head to head.	7th March, 1870.
Kennacore River.	Kennacore River.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling in Kennacore.	23rd March, 1870.
Ballina.	River Moy.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from head to head.	21st May, 1870.
Ditto.	Clonsillaun or Falcassan Rivers.	Repealing the mesh and estuary of.	16th June, 1870.
Waterford.	River Curragh (above Wellington Bridge).	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from head to head.	7th July, 1870.
Coleraine.	District.	Prohibiting smelting.	15th October, 1871.
Wexford.	Derrygore and River Derry.	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from head to head.	24th October, 1870.
Ditto.	Water River.	Ditto.	25th October, 1870.
Limerick.	River Blackwater.	Limiting the length of drift nets to 200 yards.	2nd November, 1870.
Desmond Bay.	Desmond Bay.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling; save so far as it relates to Dover Bay.	10th November, 1870.
Limerick.	Fergus River.	Prohibiting the use of drift nets.	10th December, 1870.
Ballina.	May River.	Prohibiting angling for trout in April and May.	11th February, 1871.
Ballyvaughan.	River River.	Permitting nets of 1 inch mesh in tideway.	12th February, 1871.
Kilbenny.	Waterville River.	Prohibiting netting in certain places and at certain times.	18th February, 1871.
Coleraine.	Lough Neagh.	Permitting fishing to be taken by trammel nets of 1 inch from 1st February to 31st October.	26th February, 1871.
Londonderry.	Lough Foyle and tidal parts of river.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from head to head.	26th February, 1871.
Limerick.	Malague River.	Prohibiting use of nets above railway bridge below Adare.	1st March, 1871.
Sligo.	Lough Tann.	Permitting use of nets meshes ½ an inch from head to head.	24th March, 1871.
Cork.	Lee River.	Prohibiting use of nets in South Channel.	21st April, 1871.
Londonderry.	Bannacourt Lake and Streams.	Permitting nets with meshes of ½ an inch from head to head for capture of fish other than salmon or trout.	22nd April, 1871.
Bantry.	Baume, Mealeagh, Gwynne, and Garrybeg Rivers.	Prohibiting use of all nets in fresh water portions.	21st June, 1871.
Glasgow Harbour.	—	Repealing by-law, relative to trawling, dated 11th September, 1861.	11th November, 1871.
Limerick.	Shannon.	Prohibiting nets as used any net or cormug between mouth of Shannon and Wexford Bridge, or in tidal parts of estuaries between said points, between Nine o'Clock on Saturday morning and Three o'Clock on Monday morning; also between Wexford Bridge and Navvies Gate at Eddislee, between Eight o'Clock on Saturday morning and Four o'Clock on Monday morning, under all penalty.	1st March, 1872.
Dundalk.	Between Clough Head and Duffagh Point.	Limiting length of nets to 200 yards.	25th April, 1872.
Ballyvaughan.	River River.	Prohibiting open-halt, &c., in certain portions of.	1st June, 1872.
Ditto.	River Essey-water at Inver.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from head to head, above mouth as defined.	25th June, 1872.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1873, relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX.
No. 18.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notion of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notion of By-Law.
Trillick Bay,* (1st Nov., 1872.)	First.—That between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, being the Close Season for Oystercs in the said Bay of Trillick, no boat, or towed Bay of Trillick, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oystercs; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oystercs, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Glew Bay, County Mayo—continued.	any Oystercs dredged or taken during such part of the Close Season shall be brought to shore, or sold or offered for sale, or be found in the possession of any person on land, or be used for any other purpose than the repackaging or supplying any such artificial or other bed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be liable to such Oystercs, and be subject and liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as by said first-mentioned Act (5 and 6 Vic.) provided in cases of offences against the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act for the observance of the Close Season in respect of Oystercs.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oystercs in said Bay of Trillick, shall cut off all weeds Oystercs as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells so shall be caught or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Bay of Trillick, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Carlingford Lough. (17th April, 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, it shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or remove any Oystercs or Oyster Bed within the said Lough of Carlingford, or off or from any of the shores or rocks of said Lough, and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
Adriatic Sound, Clew Bay, & Blackhead Bay. (12th Dec., 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oystercs in said Clew Bay, Adriatic Sound, and Blackhead Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Adriatic Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oystercs; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oystercs, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Carlingford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oystercs; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oystercs, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oystercs in said Clew Bay, Adriatic Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall cut off all weeds Oystercs as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells so shall be caught or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough of Carlingford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oystercs in said Lough of Carlingford, shall cut off all weeds Oystercs as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells so shall be caught or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough of Carlingford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Adriatic Sound, and Blackhead Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oystercs Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Galweg Bay. (28th March, 1860.)	Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Adriatic Sound, and Blackhead Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oystercs Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Fourth.—No person shall, between March and August, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oystercs within said Clew Bay, Adriatic Sound, and Blackhead Bay, and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oystercs in Galweg Bay shall, in the fishing ground, cut off all weeds Oystercs as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, and of all such gravel and fragments of shells so shall be caught or taken while engaged in such fishing; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Clew Bay, County Mayo. (1st April, 1866.)	That, for the sole purpose of repackaging and supplying forward Oystercs beds and other Oyster beds, the exclusive property of any person or persons within Clew Bay above, in the County of Mayo, and for no other purpose whatever, it may be lawful for any person to dredge for and take Oystercs from any natural public bed in the said Clew Bay lying below the level of the lowest water of spring tides, between the 1st and 15th April and the 20th June and 1st October in each year, such persons being respectively included within the Close Time as aforesaid for the Oystercs following within the said Clew Bay: Provided always, that if		Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground the ballast of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oystercs Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
			Third.—No person shall, between March and August, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oystercs within said Bay, or any of the Fisheries of the River Slaney into the same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.

* These By-Laws are only passed by the Incorporated Irish Fishermen, but are not yet approved of by the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 18.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1873, relating to the
FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Galley Bay—cont.	Fourth.—That between nine o'clock in the morning of any day and six o'clock in the morning of the following day, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the hours aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Cork District, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, arrow, or part or its whole with any manner of thing, or otherwise.
South-east Coast of Ireland, from Wicklow Head to Carnegie Point. (1st Sept., 1867.)	That, the Close Season, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Shells, on or off any part of the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnegie Point, shall be between the 20th April and the 1st September in each year.	River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1868.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and hook or weight attached thereto, within the following limits, viz.—(a) that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Donkiste, on the North.
Coast of Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford. (2nd April, 1868.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 20th April, 1868.	Prohibiting between the 20th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Shell on or off any part of the Coast and South-east Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnegie Point, in the County Wexford, so far as the exclusive Fishery limits of the British Islands.	Argleen River, (25th Feb., 1868.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argleen River, in the County of Calk, situated between the junction of the Greenaghagh or Silver River with the said Argleen River and the Bridge of Tomblough, all in the County of the River Division of East Calk, and County of Cork.
Kilnash Harbour* and Dundee River. (25th August, 1867.)	That all persons taking or attempting to take any Oysters in any part of the Publing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kilnash Harbour and Dundee River, in the County of Cork, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall send some-one from such Publing Grounds or Oyster Beds to the nearest Custom-house, and there deliver all the produce of the Oysters so taken, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Shannon River,* (2nd Nov., 1868.)	Extending for a further period of three years the By-Law bearing date 4th December, 1866, and prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as aforesaid in dredging with foot and line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in any part of the Shannon River or the Townland of Aherne, where a line drawn across said River at right angles with the River's course from the northern point of the quay at the mouth of the Creek between the Townlands of Rock House and Kilmoreen is a point as the opposite shore in the Townland of Aherne.
SALMON AND TROUT.			
Dunlop Bay,* (25th Feb., 1868.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, on that part of the coast of the County of Donegal situate, or to the South-west and North of Ross from Ross Point to Carrigrohane Head, and from Carrigrohane Head to Carrigrohane Head, and from Carrigrohane Head to Carrigrohane Head, all in the County of Donegal, and County of Donegal.	River Shannon, (25th Feb., 1868.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wexford Bridge and the Barrage Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
River Liffey, (10th Jan., 1863.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 500 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Water known as the Island Bridge Water and a line drawn due North from Pointing Light-house.	River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 25th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and hook or weight attached thereto, within the following limits, viz.—(a) that part of the River Shannon situate between the Peking Water known as the Lax Water, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Carrigrohane Island.
River Slaney, Co. Wexford. (25th March, 1864.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferryway Bridge and the Town of Rosslough.	River Shannon and Moyne. (25th June, 1867.)	Second.—Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal part of the River Shannon, or in the tidal part of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
Bomborough De- mense, Co. DU- BLIN. (25th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, between Ferryway Bridge and the Town of Rosslough.	River Shannon, (25th May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portlough Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Moyne.
	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demense of Bomborough, in the County of Wicklow; Provided that no Net having a line drawn from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Waters during the Months of April, May, and June.	Lough Roe, River Shannon. (25th August, 1858.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Water Wall of the Lock, in the River Shannon.
		River Fergus, (25th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets in Lough Roe, having a mesh of less than one inch in the mesh, measured when the Net is wet.
			Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Water Wall of the Lock, in the River Fergus.

* This By-Law is now before the Fishery Board in order to be extended for a further period of two years.

APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1875, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
Birra Malaga. (17th Oct., 1874.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets between Ferry Drogheda and the old Bridge of Adair.	Bellin District. (21st May, 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
Killybeg District. (26th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water with a Speen, Agone, Otter, Stinkbait, Dove-Dine, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to catching with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Water or Bank by the owner or angler thereof.	Waterford District. Corkish River. (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
Castlebar Estuary. (25th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Chase Season, the use of Drift Nets having a foot-rope and line or twine eight fathoms in the Estuary of Castlebar inside the Bar of Inch.	Columba District. (17th Oct., 1874.)	Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Lough Neagh. (22nd April, 1815, and 24th Feb., 1865.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than two inches to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 31st September.	Wexford District. Wexford, and River Derry. (25th Oct., 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killybeg to Annaghogue Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Killybeg, and the Connemara River; and in the Glenside, Shillagh, and Derry Rivers, from the bridge of the County Carlow, flowing past Tynahilly by Ballybeg to the bridge of the County Wexford, with the small stream Crowley later that portion of the small stream, at said stream and stream being in the County Wexford, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Lough Neagh. (24th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of Pollen.	Wexford District. Putter River. (24th Oct., 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Putter River, situated below Banna Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1872.)	Prohibiting the use of the instrument, commonly called Stinkbait or Stench, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corrib or Lough, or Lake Trillickine.	Limerick District. River Blackwater. (2nd Nov., 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon, with any Drift Net of greater length than 200 yards in the tidal portion of the River Blackwater, situated in the County of Waterford and Cork.
Galway District. (21st Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter soiling, or unsavoury.	Fergus River. (16th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clon.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Tadmoghmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1865.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Tadmoghmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, where the portion of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.	Ree River. (16th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in favour of River Ree.
Ousemore River, Co. Mayo. (3th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Ousemore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Waterford River. (16th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterford Water and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Sunday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon on days in each week during Open Season.
Ousemore or Ballymore, Ousemore and Muckles Rivers. (11th Sept., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within so much of the said Rivers (defined as Ballymore, Ousemore and Muckles, as has above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.	Lough Neagh. (26th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting pollen to be taken by trammel nets of one inch from knot to knot, between 1st February and 31st October.
Sligo River. (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or unsavoury.	River Fyne. (26th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Fyne and tidal parts of River.
Curra or Water-ville River—Water-ville River. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rafts of the Inneses, and of the Hook in upstream side of the Bars or Rafts of the Water-ville River to be one and a quarter inches apart.	Baroncourt Lakes and Stream. (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.
Beck River. (26th Feb., 1870.)	Respecting Definition of Beck River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 15th February, 1864.	Shore or Coonah, Malagh, or Donnamark, Ousemore, and Gough Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh-water portions of said Rivers.
River in Slieve District. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Slieve District, which comprises the whole of the line along the coast between Stran-Road to the County Cork and Glenties in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situated off same, with the whole of the Tullivera along said Coast and River, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	Lee River. (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV Bridge and Prior's Weir.
		May River and Tributaries. (21st Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Glen and Ousemore excepted.

APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1873, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 18.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Mayo River, (24th March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, on sandbars in reef and bar, above Railway-bridge below Alder.	Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonnet, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due-south across the River, from the point of Castleblakenham Demesne, by the Eastern point of the Strickland, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knut to knut, for capture of Fish.	Erne Water, or Lough Erne, (24th June, 1872.)	Prohibiting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with meshes of one inch from knut to knut (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Erne Water, as lies in the County of Down, or lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
Erne Shannon, (24th March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon on Trout on land any other or Carragh between mouth of Shannon and Waterbury Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal portion of any river flowing into the said River Shannon, between said points between the houses of Erne's Church on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Waterbury Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Kesh, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.		
Dundalk District, (24th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 200 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Choppy Head and Ballinacorney Point, in the County of Louth.		

APPENDIX, No. 19.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

APPENDIX,
No. 19.

River.	Description.	Date.
Seft,	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most upstream part of the Castleknock Weir,	16th March, 1864.
Nora,	The Inchicore Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Barrow,	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in county Carlow,	16th March, 1866.
Shannon,	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir,	24th April, 1869.
Fergus,	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Roske,	24th April, 1864.
Liffey,	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Malina,	The Bridge across river immediately visible and named of the Alder Demesne,	12th August, 1864.
Lee,	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Buolton,	The Bridge at Lanchannon, known as the Lanchannon Bridge,	12th January, 1865.
Curragh,	The Curragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately named of the Salmon Weir,	12th January, 1865.
Lane,	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Old Pool,	24th July, 1865.
Eden,	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolshingaun and Ballyhanna,	24th July, 1865.
May,	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Belleek,	24th July, 1865.
Lack,	Alder Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Seaney,	Seaney Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Dryas,	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Collingdale,	5th April, 1866.
Ennisk,	Foot Bridge above Donagh Bridge,	17th July, 1866.
Blana,	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle,	24th August, 1869.
Deel or Ankerston,	Ankerston Bridge,	24th November, 1872.
Sligo or Carrigroh,	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo,	11th February, 1871.
Fane,	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Owenna or Bally-Bally,	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road,	16th June 1871.
Glenruffin,	Glenruffin Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Wendish or Dunamary,	Wendish Bridge at Dunamary Mill,	16th June, 1871.
Barrow or Cumber,	Barrow Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Carraig,	Carraig Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Adelaide,	Adelaide Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Glyde,	Lynn's Weir,	24th May, 1872.
Don,	Widewater Weir,	24th May, 1872.

APPENDIX, No. 20.

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to PLANT OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1872.

Date of Licence.		Person to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.
				A. R. P.
1866,	5th November,	W. H. Carter, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Mayo,	19 1 11
1866,	9th June,	F. H. Downing,	Off Durns Point, county Kerry,	3 2 28
1862,	24th February,	H. T. Evanson,	Dunmore Bay, county Cork,	19 0 10
1861,	5th February,	John Mahony, esq.	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry,	165 2 0
	5th February,	Rev. Denis Mahony,	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry,	147 2 0
1862,	17th November,	Thomas White, esq.	Ballinodet Bay, county Sligo,	122 1 26
	17th November,	John C. Garvey, esq.	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	106 3 23
1863,	22nd September,	J. O. Woodhouse, esq.	Mohay Bay, county Donegal,	85 0 26
1864,	1st July,	Barton Binden, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	51 3 10
	15th November,	Hon. David Plunket,	Killybeg Harbour, county Mayo,	266 0 0
	15th November,	J. K. Boswell, esq.	Ballyconashilly Bay, county Galway,	233 0 0
1865,	18th July,	John Richards, esq.	Blackod Bay, county Mayo,	90 0 0
1860,	26th July,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Boar Haven, county Cork,	45 0 0
	21st August,	William Foreman, esq.	Ardrhar Bay, county Galway,	90 2 0
1857,	7th August,	Thomas Eccles, esq.	Glanpulle Harbour, county Cork,	9 1 0
1859,	12th February,	Rev. A. Magee,	Streamstown and Claggan Bays, co. Galway,	237 0 0
	15th February,	A. C. Lamborn, esq.	Killybeg Harbour, county Galway,	114 0 0
1850,	3rd February,	Rev. R. H. Wall,	Maunle and Ardrhar Bays, county Galway,	346 0 0
	3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour, county Kerry,	78 0 0
	3rd February,	Captain W. Houston,	Killybeg Harbour, county Mayo,	43 0 0
	12th February,	William McCosker, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	149 0 0
	11th May,	Edward Brown, esq.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway,	293 0 0
	4th October,	M. C. Cranmer, esq.	Oyster Haven, county Cork,	20 0 0
	9th October,	Monaghan Pike, esq.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork,	47 0 0
	14th November,	William Pike, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	1,570 0 0
1861,	10th January,	William Forbes, esq.	Maunle Bay, county Galway,	225 0 0
1862,	14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	Clondraugh Bay, county Clare,	115 0 0
	2nd March,	James Walker, esq.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Mayo,	127 0 0
	6th March,	Edmund Power, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	270 0 0
1862,	28th May,	George Clive, esq., M.P.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	469 0 0
1854,	2nd February,	Lord Fortescue,	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	63 0 0
	5th April,	Lord Walscourt,	Galway Bay, county Galway,	1,770 0 0
	10th June,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.	Paolasherry Bay, county Clare,	190 0 0
	10th June,	A. W. Wyndham, esq.	Newport Bay, county Mayo,	80 0 0
	30th September,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay, county Mayo,	104 0 0
	31st October,	John Kendall, esq.	Ardrhar and Maunle Bays, county Galway,	230 0 0
	31st October,	Robert T. Alden, esq.	Lough Hyne, county Cork,	25 0 0
	31st October,	H. E. L. Ashy, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	100 0 0
	31st October,	J. M. Lynch, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	320 0 0
	11th November,	A. Bosc, esq.	Dunmore Harbour, county Waterford,	45 0 0
	11th November,	J. R. Dwyer, esq.	Dunmore Harbour, county Waterford,	27 0 0
	31st December,	Captain W. F. Barry,	Glanmore Harbour, county Cork,	68 0 0
	31st December,	C. F. Archer, esq.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway,	48 0 0
	31st December,	T. Young Prior, esq.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway,	20 0 0
	31st December,	P. Macaulay, esq.	Ballinacorney and Barnard Bay, co. Galway,	120 0 0
	31st December,	Colonel F. A. K. Gore,	Killybeg Bay, county Mayo,	275 0 0
1855,	12th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	190 0 0
	12th April,	Sir Robert Gore Booth,	Drosciff Bay, county Sligo,	148 0 0
	12th May,	Lord Byron Vostey,	Dingle Harbour, county Kerry,	120 0 0
	2nd November,	Law Life Assurance Society,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	216 0 0
	2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	22 0 0
	1st December,	Most Rev. Dr. McHale,	Shores of Achill Island, county Mayo,	125 0 0
	1st December,	Thomas McCarty Colquhoun,	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	75 0 0
	1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26 0 0
	1st December,	John O'Connell Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	54 0 0
	1st December,	Captain Ashman,	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway,	10 0 0
	1st December,	Richard J. Vaneboyle, esq.	Ballinacorney Bay, county Sligo,	54 0 0
	1st December,	Richard Mahony, esq.	Kenmare Estuary, county Kerry,	30 0 0
	1st December,	Mr. Robert McKenna,	Killybeg Harbour,	61 0 0
1866,	20th April,	William Dargan, esq.	Westport Harbour,	70 0 0
	20th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	270 0 0
	21st April,	Miss Anne Fowler,	Blackod Bay, county Mayo,	11 0 0
	4th June,	John O'Connell Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	42 0 0

APPENDIX, No. II.

COMMISSION granted up to 31st December, 1871, for Fixed Expenses for Salaries or Treat.

No.	Name	Rank or Office	Period of Service	Period of Office	Period of Office	Particulars of Office, &c.	Observations
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

APPENDIX, No. 24.

TABLE showing the Total Amount realized and the Increase and Decrease in the Amounts received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1872, inclusive.

Years from 1863 to 1872		Amount realized for Licence Duty.			Increase over preceding year.			Decrease under preceding year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
—	1863	5,859	7	6	473	8	10	—	—	—
1863	1864	7,061	13	0	1,109	7	0	—	—	—
1864	1865	6,722	16	8	—	—	—	278	18	4
1865	1866	7,606	4	8	373	10	0	—	—	—
1866	1867	7,317	0	0	218	12	4	—	—	—
1867	1868	7,633	10	0	—	—	—	282	9	6
1868	1869	6,709	4	4	—	—	—	322	4	2
1869	1870	7,513	13	4	811	7	0	—	—	—
1870	1871	8,563	12	9	1,354	2	8	—	—	—
1871	1872	8,098	1	0	322	3	8	—	—	—

Increase in Licence Duty since 1863, £3,903 13s. 6d.

APPENDIX, No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Limerick and Fynes Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total. cwt. qrs. lbs.			
	114	—	9	18	2	0
	262	—	35	12	2	0
	504	—	17	16	3	0
	845	—	31	11	2	6
	836	—	49	16	2	0
	1,363	—	144	14	0	6

Note.—The average gross weight of each box is about 2 cwt.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Barrels.	
Belfast,	—	—	2,069	5	Total cwt. qrs. lbs.
Corridorferry,	—	—	—	1,470	
Larne,	43	69	42	135	
Antrim,	769	2	—	—	
Tomoe,	53	137	5,344	42	
Monaghan,	—	—	185	10	
Cookstown,	—	—	21	—	
Ballymoney,	82	98	211	94	
Coleraine,	30	9	64	68	
Portadown,	27	6	103	18	
Portree,	494	3	702	49	
Magilligan,	60	8	47	11	
Bellaghy,	—	—	—	—	
Londonderry,	887	—	16	—	
Total,	2,443	267	8,366	1,903	

RETURN of FISH conveyed over their Lines by the Irish North-Western Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.		White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total. cwt. qrs. lbs.		Boxes.	Barrels.	Total. cwt. qrs. lbs.	
Belfast,	8	5	0	19	2	0	—	—
St. Johnston,	15	10	2	0	1	0	—	—
St. Johnston,	—	1	0	0	1	0	—	—
"	—	1	0	0	1	0	—	—
"	—	1	0	0	1	0	—	—
"	1	28	0	10	2	4	—	—
"	—	1	0	0	1	12	—	—
Curragh,	—	13	0	3	1	0	45	9 12 3 0
Derry,	—	1	0	0	1	15	10	0 30 2 0
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	21	70	4	0	0	4	65	3 3 1 0

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

Appendix,
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Bacon.	Barrels.		Bacon.	Barrels.	
			Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Belfast,	—	—	—	15	—	1 2 2 0
"	—	—	—	712	—	52 5 2 0
Bundoran,	—	22	0 2 2 14	10	22	1 2 0 0
"	2	41	1 8 1 4	—	8	0 2 0 2
"	—	4	0 0 3 0	7	—	0 12 2 20
"	—	15	0 8 1 24	6	2	0 10 2 0
"	—	24	0 15 2 0	4	11	0 15 1 20
"	—	2	0 0 2 0	1	1	0 0 2 0
"	—	1	0 0 3 0	2	1	0 2 0 0
Falrigg,	—	—	—	7	9	1 6 0 0
"	—	—	—	16	25	4 1 2 0
"	—	—	—	—	10	1 0 0 0
"	—	—	—	26	6	2 5 2 0
"	—	—	—	14	1	1 1 2 0
"	—	—	—	7	—	0 12 1 0
Bellshannon,	1,124	—	111 8 2 0	—	3	0 3 0 0
Total,	1,127	111	114 12 1 18	828	107	66 15 2 15

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Dublin by the trains of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Stations.	Bacon.	Barrels.	Weight.
			Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Galway,	1,800	2,027	310 14 1 0
Sligo,	117	65	9 15 2 0
Ballysillan,	84	3	5 7 3 0
Wexford,	27	30	7 13 1 0
Athlone,	7	—	0 3 0 0
Foxford,	13	1	0 12 2 0
Total,	2,104	2,196	334 11 1 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, for the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

Description of Fish.	Bacon.	Barrels.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Salmon or Trout,	247	150	7 18 1 25
White or Coarse Fish,	2,229	1,936	779 2 1 5
Total,	2,476	2,086	787 0 5 2

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bristol by the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company (Limited), during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Bacon.	Barrels.	
			Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
May 7, Dublin,	20	9	4 20 0 0
June 15, Horth,	40	—	4 0 0 0
" 25, "	26	—	3 28 0 0
July 2, "	48	—	7 4 0 0
" 14, "	18	—	2 34 0 0
" 23, "	18	—	2 14 0 0
" 30, "	20	—	2 9 0 0
Aug 6, "	24	—	3 12 0 0
" 12, "	47	—	7 1 0 0
" 26, "	43	—	6 9 0 0
Oct. 25, "	19	—	2 17 0 0
Nov. 5, "	8	—	0 15 0 0
Total,	228	9	52 14 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to all Stations by the Goods and Passenger Trains of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From all Stations during the year 1872, . . Salmon and Trout, 186 tons; White or Coarse Fish, 1,492 tons.

M

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Ardrossan by the Steamer "South-Western," of the Ardrossan Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Date, and from what Station.	Fresh Herrings.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Barrels.
	Tons.	Barrels.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
June 21, Ardglass,	—	6	0	12	0	0	2 cwt. each.
" 26, do.,	—	14	1	8	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	3	0	6	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	3	0	0	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	1	0	2	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	1	0	2	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	3	0	4	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	4	0	6	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	3	0	8	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	4	0	8	0	0	
" 28, do.,	—	3	0	5	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	3	0	4	2	0	
" 30, do.,	—	4	0	6	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	3	0	5	0	0	
July 3, do.,	—	7	0	12	0	0	
" 3, do.,	—	4	0	6	0	0	
" 3, do.,	—	1	0	2	0	0	
" 3, do.,	—	6	0	12	0	0	
" 3, do.,	—	2	0	4	0	0	
" 3, do.,	—	6	0	9	0	0	
" 3, do.,	7	—	0	14	0	0	
" 3, do.,	—	5	2	8	0	0	
" 16, do.,	—	2	0	4	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	1	0	2	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	1	0	2	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	40	3	9	0	0	
" 17, do.,	—	20	1	19	2	0	
" 30, do.,	11	—	1	3	0	0	
" 10, do.,	—	20	1	11	2	0	
" 30, do.,	5	—	0	12	1	0	
" 24, do.,	—	45	2	14	0	0	
" 30, do.,	14	—	1	1	0	0	
" 31, do.,	—	64	3	9	0	0	
Aug. 2, do.,	—	20	2	1	0	0	
" 2, do.,	9	—	0	13	2	0	
" 7, do.,	3	—	0	6	0	0	
" 8, do.,	—	1	0	2	0	0	
" 8, do.,	—	54	4	12	0	0	
" 14, do.,	15	—	1	4	0	0	
" 14, do.,	—	13	1	1	0	0	
" 10, do.,	10	—	1	11	0	0	
" 16, do.,	—	62	5	1	0	0	
" 21, do.,	—	28	2	8	0	0	
" 21, do.,	2	5	0	12	0	0	
" 23, do.,	—	49	4	15	0	0	
" 23, do.,	6	2	1	4	2	0	
" 30, do.,	1	5	0	10	0	0	
" 26, do.,	—	21	2	6	0	0	
" 30, do.,	1	—	1	6	0	0	
" 30, do.,	7	1	1	8	0	0	
" 30, do.,	2	3	1	1	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	19	1	6	0	0	
" 30, do.,	3	1	0	19	0	0	
" 30, do.,	1	—	0	12	0	0	
" 30, do.,	—	13	1	9	0	0	
Sept. 6, do.,	—	5	0	8	0	0	
" 11, do.,	—	7	0	12	0	0	
" 11, do.,	—	15	1	8	0	0	
" 15, do.,	—	15	0	12	0	0	
" 15, do.,	8	—	1	6	0	0	
" 20, do.,	—	14	1	10	0	0	
" 20, do.,	—	10	1	10	0	0	
Total,	105	634	67	19	1	0	

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Bristol and Whitehaven by the Belfast, Bristol, Whitehaven, and Stranraer Steamship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Station.	White or Green Fish.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Belfast to Stranraer,	8 hales Ling	—	0	4	0
	4 " "	—	0	2	0
	6 " "	—	0	5	0
	4 " "	—	0	2	0
" to Bristol,	NIL	—	—	—	—
" to Whitehaven,	NIL	—	—	—	—
Total,	22	—	0	11	0

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed from Moville to Glasgow by the Steamers of Messrs. G. and J. Burns, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

Date, and from what Station.	Wills or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Buckets.
	Bees.	Buckets.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
January 4th, Moville.	10	—	1	10	0	0	
" 8th, do.	25	—	5	15	0	0	
" 11th, do.	22	—	5	6	0	0	
" 15th, do.	5	—	0	15	0	0	
" 18th, do.	5	—	0	9	0	0	
" 22nd, do.	55	—	5	5	0	0	
" 25th, do.	28	—	4	4	0	0	
" 29th, do.	16	—	2	8	0	0	
February 5th, do.	7	—	1	0	0	0	
" 8th, do.	42	—	6	6	0	0	
" 15th, do.	15	—	2	3	0	0	
" 18th, do.	19	—	2	17	0	0	
" 22nd, do.	12	—	1	12	0	0	
" 26th, do.	5	—	0	12	0	0	
" 29th, do.	8	—	1	3	0	0	
March 4th, do.	6	—	1	3	0	0	
" 29th, do.	4	—	0	12	0	0	
April 1st, do.	7	—	1	1	0	0	
" 4th, do.	6	—	0	16	0	0	
" 15th, do.	4	—	0	12	0	0	
" 25th, do.	5	—	0	2	0	0	
" 29th, do.	9	—	1	7	0	0	
May 2nd, do.	9	—	1	7	0	0	
" 6th, do.	2	—	0	6	0	0	
" 9th, do.	1	—	0	5	0	0	
" 13th, do.	11	—	1	12	0	0	
" 16th, do.	18	—	2	7	0	0	
" 27th, do.	5	—	0	6	0	0	
June 3rd, do.	4	—	0	11	0	0	
" 6th, do.	2	—	0	5	0	0	
" 12th, do.	5	—	0	9	0	0	
" 17th, do.	2	1	0	7	0	0	
" 20th, do.	1	2	0	4	0	0	
August 1st, do.	1	—	0	3	0	0	
" 8th, do.	2	—	0	4	0	0	
" 12th, do.	1	—	0	3	0	0	
" 15th, do.	2	—	0	6	0	0	
" 18th, do.	3	—	0	9	0	0	
" 22nd, do.	5	—	0	9	0	0	
" 26th, do.	5	—	0	8	0	0	
September 2nd, do.	1	1	0	4	0	0	
" 5th, do.	0	—	1	7	0	0	
" 8th, do.	6	1	0	17	0	0	
" 15th, do.	2	—	0	6	0	0	
" 18th, do.	6	—	0	16	0	0	
" 19th, do.	4	—	0	12	0	0	
" 22nd, do.	13	—	1	19	0	0	
" 24th, do.	5	4	1	5	0	0	
" 26th, do.	5	—	0	9	0	0	
October 3rd, do.	5	—	0	7	0	0	
" 7th, do.	15	—	1	18	0	0	
" 10th, do.	12	—	1	15	0	0	
" 14th, do.	11	—	1	13	0	0	
" 17th, do.	4	—	0	12	0	0	
" 21st, do.	18	1	2	6	0	0	
" 24th, do.	14	—	2	2	0	0	
" 26th, do.	22	—	5	4	0	0	
" 31st, do.	2	1	0	3	0	0	
November 4th, do.	11	—	1	13	0	0	
" 7th, do.	9	—	1	5	0	0	
" 11th, do.	8	—	0	9	0	0	
" 14th, do.	26	—	3	18	0	0	
" 18th, do.	21	1	3	4	0	0	
" 21st, do.	4	—	0	12	0	0	
" 25th, do.	25	—	3	15	0	0	
" 28th, do.	43	—	6	8	0	0	
December 3rd, do.	26	—	2	16	0	0	
" 10th, do.	37	—	5	4	0	0	
" 13th, do.	51	—	4	16	0	0	
" 17th, do.	15	—	1	16	0	0	
" 20th, do.	21	—	3	8	0	0	
" 24th, do.	20	—	3	8	0	0	
" 27th, do.	19	—	2	15	0	0	
Total.	804	12	120	6	0	0	

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Packet Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Barrels.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Dublin,	795	—	795	0	0	0	2 cwt. each.
Dates, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Barrels.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Feb. 2. Kilmarnock,	2	—	0	4	1	14	
Aug. 3. Ballin,	8	—	0	12	0	0	
Sept. 26. Galway,	—	1	0	1	1	0	
July 2. Bellisoduna,	10	—	2	1	0	0	
" " Ballin,	8	—	0	16	0	0	
Total,	27	1	3	14	2	14	

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the "Emerald Isle" and "Newry," of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Barrels.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Warrenpoint and Newry, . .	2,120	2,400	4,520	16	0	0	2 cwt. each for boxes and barrels. About one-eighth was coarse fish, the remainder herrings.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England by the Steamers of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

Dates, and from what Station.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Barrels.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Dundalk, May to December 31st,	700	200	77	0	0	0	Boxes 1½ cwt. Barrels 2 "
Dates, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Barrels.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Dundalk, May to December 31st,	1,667	—	100	14	0	0	Boxes 2 cwt.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Belfast Steam Ship Company (Limited), during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				Average Gross Weight of Boxes and Barrels.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Londonderry,	1,676	—	107	6	0	0	Each box contains 2 cwt.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Steamers of the Waterford and Milford Steamship Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				White or Green Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Boxes.	Barrels.	
Waterford,	2,000	—	200	0	0	0	227	—	20 14 0 0
Ex Waterford and Limerick Railway, . .	2,300	—	100	9	0	0	—	—	—
Total,	4,300	—	300	9	0	0	227	—	22 14 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.		
DUBLIN.			Tons. cwt.			Tons. cwt.	
January,	1	—	— 2	27	1	12	13
February,	6	—	— 12	323	2	23	2
March,	11	—	1 2	353	2	35	8
April,	23	—	3 6	879	—	67	—
May,	41	—	4 2	1,307	—	109	14
June,	115	—	11 10	3,231	—	303	2
July,	189	—	19 18	5,218	—	323	12
August,	9	—	— 16	4,006	—	296	14
September,	—	—	—	1,132	7	103	10
October,	—	—	—	1,671	13	147	16
November,	—	—	—	510	3	31	3
December,	—	—	—	444	2	44	2
Total,	415	—	41 10	16,302	32	1,839	1

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Steamers of the Waterford Steam Ship Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.		
Waterford,	20	—	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	—	3,518	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	—
"	222	—	2 10 0 0	—	85	439 15 0 0	—
Total,	272	—	34 0 0 0	—	3,506	439 15 0 0	—

RETURN of FISH conveyed from the undermentioned Stations of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.		
Dublin,	4	—	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	—	—	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	—
"	19	1	—	—	—	—	—
"	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	23	3	—	—	—	—	—
"	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	67	4	2 3 2 2	—	—	—	—
Colerain,	25	14	—	—	—	—	—
"	31	12	—	—	—	—	—
"	34	7	—	—	—	—	—
"	40	10	—	—	—	—	—
"	38	17	—	—	—	—	—
"	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	185	63	5 14 3 0	—	—	—	—
Bundick,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
"	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
"	10	4	—	—	—	—	—
"	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
"	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
"	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	40	16	3 6 3 14	—	—	—	—
Doagh,	— 4	—	—	3	47	3 14 2 0	—
Gross Total,	225	83	10 5 0 23	3	47	3 14 2 0	—

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Dublin by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Bushels.		Boxes.	Bushels.	
Total from all Stations, per Goods Train.	147	—	Total, cwt. qrs. lbs.	877	656	Total, cwt. qrs. lbs.
Total from all Stations, per Parcel Train.	28	399	16 7 1 0	—	12	0 15 1 6
Total.	175	399	23 3 1 0	877	668	153 10 1 0

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of FRESH-WATER FISH delivered at and sold in the following places, consigned from the Irish Fisheries, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1872, as far as can be ascertained:—

	No. of Boxes.		No. of Boxes.
London.	3,753	Wolverhampton.	835
Liverpool.	2,376	Nottingham.	376
Leeds.	400	Northampton.	225
Manchester.	2,530	Total.	14,295
Birmingham.	3,300		
Bristol.	760		

DELIVERIES of SALMON at Billingsgate Market during 1872.

	No. of Boxes.		No. of Boxes.
Scotch.	24,120	Norway.	345
Irish.	3,308	Sweden.	564
English and Welsh.	2,701	Total.	33,390
Dutch.	332	Total in 1871.	33,275
		Decrease.	1,975

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, delivered at and sold in the following places, consigned from the Irish Fisheries, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1872, as far as can be ascertained.

Places.	Salmon. No. of Boxes.	Herrings No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Mackerel. No. of Boxes.	Cod. No. of Boxes.
Nottingham.	890	3,600	2,760	2,463
Bristol.	1,431	6,655	3,691	749
Manchester.	4,200	14,320	8,033	5,509
Stafford.	108	7,709	6,099	836
Wolverhampton.	492	3,338	3,360	972
Leeds.	1,354	5,873	3,679	2,111
Liverpool.	9,742	15,540	9,875	6,870
London.	3,986	27,364	20,500	6,735
Birmingham.	2,087	11,630	4,000	3,645
Total sold in 1872.	27,381	95,982	63,198	29,992
Total sold in 1871.	16,340	69,973	44,632	16,172
Increase in 1872 over 1871.	11,041	26,009	18,566	13,820

QUANTITY of OYSTERS shipped by the City of Cork Steam Packet Company's Vessels, during the Year 1872.

44 Hogheads, 5 Casks, and 129 Bags of Oysters. 50 Bags of Mussels.

QUANTITY of SALMON shipped by the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, during the Year 1872.

Liverpool. . . 1,620 boxes. | Bristol. . . 230 boxes. | Milford. . . 40 boxes.

RETURN of FISH conveyed over the Waterford and Limerick Railway, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Bushels.		Boxes.	Bushels.	
Limerick,	312	39	Total, cwt. qrs. lbs.			Total, cwt. qrs. lbs.
Caher,	44	5	25 4 1 14			
Chermal,	36	128	7 6 0 16			
Corrick,	—	145	5 7 3 26			
			4 14 0 14			
Total,	414	348	45 12 2 14	11	294	37 2 3 6

APPENDIX, No. 25--continued.

Appendix,
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bandon, in transit for Cork, by the West Cork Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

From what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Bushels.		Boxes.	Bushels.	
Dunmore,	72	25	6 1 2 18	63	80	8 18 2 0
Donaghadee,	7	—	0 9 2 13	—	—	—
Total,	79	25	6 11 1 3	63	80	8 18 2 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Cork by the Cork and Bandon Railway Company, from Kinsale Station, during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Description of Fish.	Total, cart. qrs. lbs.	Description of Fish.	Total, cart. qrs. lbs.
Turbot,	—	Gurnet,	—
Salmon,	—	Scad,	0 12 0 0
Sole,	—	Pollack,	—
Haddock,	0 9 0 0	Mullet,	—
Cod,	0 16 0 0	Sprat,	0 3 0 0
Whiting,	—	Lobster,	4 5 0 7
Shad,	255 2 0 7	Crayfish,	0 3 0 0
Mackerel,	795 18 2 0	Oysters,	1 13 0 0
Herrings,	0 10 0 0	Edible,	0 1 0 0
Pinkfish,	27 6 0 0	Winkles,	26 18 0 0
Lang,	0 4 0 0		
Brown,	0 15 0 0		1,046 0 2 14

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England during the year ending 31st December, 1872, as shown by the Cork Day Note of Imports and Exports.

Date.	Salmon.			Cod Fish.		Trout.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Dotted Fish.		Oysters.	Winkles.	Fish not described.		
	Tons.	Boxes.	Packages.	Casks.	Cases.				Casks.	Cases.			Tons.	Boxes.	Packages.
January,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
February,	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	3	0
March,	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	3	—	3	30	—
April,	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	50	2	—	—	137	—
May,	—	—	—	—	—	92	32	1	—	—	—	10	—	646	12
June,	—	34	30	15	—	250	16	—	—	—	—	13	—	227	94
July,	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	—
August,	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
September,	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October,	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	8	—
November,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
December,	30	—	—	11	320	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	30	315	30	32	360	1	346	58	1	590	3	58	72	3	1,250 72

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Dublin by the Athenry and Ennis Junction Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1872.

Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.	cart. qrs. lbs.	Average weight, 24 lbs.
February to August, Ennis,	42 bushels.	9 1 16	

APPENDIX, No. 26.

KINSALE.

HIGHEST NUMBER of VESSELS or BOATS of different countries which fished off Kinsale in 1872, as furnished by Captain Carter, Inspecting Commander Coast Guard, Kinsale.

Manx.	Irish.	French.	English.	Scottish.
174	65	83	45	1

The quantity of mackerel taken amounted to 6,000 tons, or 60,000 boxes of 5 score each, the average price being 20s. per 100, or 6 score.

Statements of Questioned in Receipt of Conservation.	Replies received from Faculty of Conservation.	
	J. DODD.	
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. Favourable	
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1875 than in 1874, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive, owing to unfavourable weather.	
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This takes reference to price obtained by the district in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. From 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. 3s. per lb. 10d. per lb.	
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion consumed for home consumption?	4. Rarely exported.	
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season, of 1875, as compared with preceding seasons of 1874?	5. About the same.	
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1874?	6. Greater.	
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Latter end of October, November and December. Spawning is over about Christmas-day. The best spawning grounds in this district are between Dalrymple-Burness and Kirkcaldy.	
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first runs of fish taken? When do the fish begin to run? When are the most fish taken out of the river? and when does the greatest bulk of the fish go to sea? Has this quantity of fish (commencing this year) been generally greater or less than usual?	8. January, June, January, May. About the same.	
9. During the season of the fry in the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fishing, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling, under protection of ponds and pits fishing, is permitted throughout the year notwithstanding with the proprietors, and considerable quantities of fry are taken or destroyed, particularly in May.	
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discovered, or to get heavy in water? and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The salmon begin to be discovered in the River Uffry in October, but in the River Forth not until November. The general opinion is that so long as angling is permitted on the river, under protection of ponds and pits fishing, by law having reference only to salmon, every fry will grow.	
11. Have you reason to suppose that many anglers have been discovered fishing in the month of February, and that fish in the month of October are caught?	11. No.	
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is to be taken, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. No.	
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon on the ponds? Give average weight of salmon and ponds in the season 1875, or the year preceding?	13. No. About 2 lbs.	
14. Are there any prohibitions or prohibitions under existing the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. Yes, the Glen and Glenhead Works on the North and South Quays of the River Uffry.	
15. Have salmon fished the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Fishing for salmon without license with rods in the rivers, and nets on the sea-coast, under protection of fishing for other fish, is on the increase.	
16. What are the difficulties or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district, and when have fish passed been built, when, and by whom?	16. See Appendix. Inverkeithing weir, at Kirkcaldy weir, at Leven weir, at Salmon Leap weir, and at Trough Mill weir. These last passes were constructed under the sanction of the House of Commons, in private individuals, between the years 1810 and 1815.	
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. Fish-passes would be practicable in almost every well-wooded stream, but their advantage is rarely decided unless there was a sufficient amount of water to permit their being used as obstructions. A fish-pass over Polingham would give the River Uffry thirty additional miles of spawning-hole, however in the course of 150 feet high, and at the head of a long run, it would probably cost £1,000 to construct it.	
18. Have grivings been attached to toll-roads, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the 21 st Feb. cap. 1; and, if so, specify the particular cases?	18. None.	
19. Where has the provision been partially carried out, and whether at the head or tail run?	19. None.	
20. What measures and nature of prohibitions have been adopted at mills or other places possessed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish?	20. None.	
21. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1875?	21. None.	
22. Can you give a list of the prohibitions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1875?	22. None.	
23. Can you give a list of prohibitions for fishery offences instituted by officers, acting by whom?	23. No.	
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and when used?	24. None.	
25. What is the number of water-mills employed by Conservators?	25. Three.	
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. One.	
27. For what length of time employed?	27. The Conservators employ a water-mill for the year, and two for the close season. The private individual referred to in the answer to the 26th Query employs a dam for five months during the season to prevent seines fishing on his portion of the river. The stream and abundance of the fish-holding fishing prevent it being impeded at.	
28. Are there any other prohibitions which contribute towards production, and if so, where, and how made?	28. None.	
29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. From £25 to £35 per annum.	
30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Fisheries, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	30. —	

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

By the method from Boards of Conservators.

A. WATSON.	B. WATSON.
<p>1. Most unsatisfactory generally; while there is good water in the river, there is nothing which will take the fly but salmon, and by the time the new fish run into the river, the water is too low to catch them with a fly. No fish can get into the upper waters when the river is at its summer level, owing to the long stretch of pebbles in the narrow in the upper half of the river. If fish got up as far as Broomfield, they fish within the river and do not come to the lower part.</p> <p>2. In the upper water it has been worse than ever before in consequence of the stone among not having been suitable in the river for many years past, all stored for the better in 1876, and also in consequence of the great pollution in which the system of working in the fish water has been brought. It has not been so good as in the fish water.</p> <p>3. The price of fish salmon was lower than in former years, owing to the great quantity of fish in the Dublin markets, the highest price being 1s. 10d. per lb., the lowest, 10d. per lb.</p> <p>4. All purchased for home consumption.</p> <p>5. Nearly all the pollution has been concentrated on the lower water, every old house, without exception, having been destroyed, and a new set put on. The water has been so essentially high that passing in the upper waters has been impossible.</p> <p>6. The river has been too high all along for observation.</p> <p>7. In November, December and January. Spawning over at the end of February or beginning of March. Spawning grounds are well distributed on the river and its tributaries.</p> <p>8. In the May, though a few may be taken before, fresh fish are not good till April 14. In August. Not till April 15th.</p> <p>9. No, it is carried on; little detriment takes place, as there are but few trout rivers on the river.</p> <p>10. Towards the end of October. The general opinion is divided, the professional fishermen wishing to fish as early as possible when the largest number of spent fish can be taken. Most say, however, that the proper time season for trout is from October 15th to March 15th.</p> <p>11. When February was in the open season many thousands of spent salmon were destroyed. Since February has been closed there are destroyed limited in March. When October was open some five full fish were caught.</p> <p>12. No change desirable.</p> <p>13. Salmons. Say roughly 12 lbs. for salmon; 4 lbs. for perch.</p> <p>14. No.</p> <p>15. They have diminished, owing to the greater efficiency of, and number of pisciculturists employed by, the lately appointed Inspector. The destruction of fish was much less as before.</p> <p>16. At the head of the mill race at St. John's, where Mr. Davis proposed to put up a fish ladder, he has not done so. War has been completed with the institutions as to the erection of gaillages at the mill race of his mill at Farnfield.</p> <p>17. At Fitzgibbon's mill at Dalkey, Yallow, every October.</p> <p>18. The 20th, and 5 has not in any case been carried out by the erection of gaillages at this race, but in most cases the head gaillages have been erected.</p> <p>19. In all cases partially carried out at the head races.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. None.</p> <p>22. None.</p> <p>23. None that I am aware of.</p> <p>24. None.</p> <p>25. Four water-bills and an Inspector.</p> <p>26. One.</p> <p>27. The Inspector of water-bills and one bill permanently; the others during the close season.</p> <p>28. None.</p> <p>29. The Inspector of water-bills visited 21 per week, the bill 10, per week each.</p> <p>30. The Conservators have lately passed some resolutions as to their water-bills, which will be brought before the water.</p>	<p>1. I consider the general state of the fisheries of this district to be satisfactory, there being a decided increase of fish.</p> <p>2. The take of salmon throughout the district has been less productive in 1877 than in 1871. The cause has been attributed to the southern wind state of the weather, and the ordinary practice of fishermen to fish during the summer months.</p> <p>3. The average price was about 1s. 10d. per lb. About 2s. About 1s.</p> <p>4. It would be impossible to say with accuracy what proportion is exported, probably 25 per cent. of the entire capture in the district, and 5 per cent. for home consumption.</p> <p>5. The amount of pollution by water-bills rendered up to this has been less than last year in consequence of the constant checks in the spawning rivers.</p> <p>6. Greater than that of last year.</p> <p>7. In the months of October, November, December, and January, are the greatest spawning months. The spawning is over about the middle of February. The most important spawning rivers are the Glavin, the Glavin, the Annet, the Nym, the Yre, the Abbot, the Argyle, the Yre, the Nelson, the Old glen, and other tributaries of the Galt, Yre, and Farnham.</p> <p>8. About the middle of February. In April, in April, in April and May, according to the state of the weather. The quantity of fry has been greater than usual, and appears to be increasing every year.</p> <p>9. Angling for trout is not prohibited, and very great destruction of salmon fry takes place thereby.</p> <p>10. Salmon begin to get diseased in the month of August, and many in space in October and November. It is the general opinion that angling should cease on the 15th September every year.</p> <p>11. A great number of fish-ponds are destroyed in the month of February. There are not many full fish destroyed in the month of October.</p> <p>12. I am not aware of any change having taken place.</p> <p>13. There has been a great increase in the size of spring fish for the last five years. Average weight of salmon about 14 lbs. Average weight of perch about 2 lbs.</p> <p>14. None.</p> <p>15. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.</p> <p>16. Two fish ponds have been built on the Galt at Calkin. A mill dam at Galtally obstructs the spawning fish passing up.</p> <p>17. In Clonsilla particularly.</p> <p>18. Not aware of any.</p> <p>19. I cannot say.</p> <p>20. None that I know of.</p> <p>21. —</p> <p>22. —</p> <p>23. None that I am aware of.</p> <p>24. None.</p> <p>25. The number of water-bills vary according to the state of the year from about eight to twenty.</p> <p>26. I don't know of any.</p> <p>27. —</p> <p>28. None.</p> <p>29. From 21 to 10 a month.</p> <p>30. No.</p>

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

C. CORKE.	D ¹ . CONNORSON.	D ² . BAYNE.
1. A great many more fish than last year. A very good season for the net work. Very few fish taken by rods. For which reason there is no accounting.	1. The quantity of fish captured by nets is below the average. The quantity of landing fish is equal to or above the average.	1. Not as good as last year in the tidalway and upper waters.
2. Much more productive in 1873 than 1871, on account of the increased price taken.	2. The take by nets has been less productive in the tidalway, on account of the quantity of fresh water which carried the fish up the river.	2. Much less productive in 1874, caused by the wet season.
3. About 2s. per lb. About 2s. per lb. About 2s. per lb.	3. 1½d and 1d per lb. 1d per lb. 1d per lb. is October.	3. 5½d and 6d per lb. 6d per lb. 4½d per lb.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. A greater quantity of salmon is sent for sale out of Mullabre than what is contained in the neighbourhood, but the salmon is proportionately smaller in size.	4. Nearly all exported.
5. Several more haddis were put on in 1874, both by the Board of Conservators and the Anglers' Club.	5. The water-haddis in 1871 were diminished on the 15th of November, this year on the 1st of November.	5. Nearly double owing to the increase of funds to pay water-haddis.
6. Much greater.	6. The quantity of landing fish in the River is supposed to be larger this year than last year, on account of the continued floods.	6. About the same.
7. From September; and spawning goes on till the end of December. The Salmon, Laxey, Foorish, Upper Lee, and Deary.	7. In the River the spawning commences about the middle of November for the early run fish. The chief spawning month is December, and the spawning ceases about the middle of January.	7. About the 1st of November. November and December are the greatest.
8. None from the 1st of February, if there is water high enough to take them up. March. March. April. Much greater.	8. A clean fish is seldom taken in May, a few in June, but not many until the first flood in July. The price runs at the same periods. The bulk of the fish are out of the river at the latter end of March; a few remain until the middle of April. The fry run down from the middle of February to middle of April. The quantity of fry in 1871 has been the same as in 1874.	8. In May, but the great run is July. By the 1st of March. April. Much greater.
9. Trout fishing not prohibited. Much destruction is done.	9. Fishing for brown trout is not prevented during the descent of the fry; at the same time the descent of the fry is prevented by the Conservators, and the destruction of them is stopping.	9. Angling is not prohibited in this district, nor carried on during the descent of the fry to the sea.
10. End of September. From about the 15th February to end of October.	10. The fish begin to be discharged about the latter end of October, and the heavy is open. The spawning season for angling is considered to be from the 1st of April to 1st November.	10. In October. Angling may be carried on from the 1st of March to the 1st of November.
11. A great many sport fish have been killed in February, but not so many of them. Not many fish taken in October.	11. It is not the practice on the River to single for sport in spring. Few fish are killed by rods in October.	11. Sport fish have been destroyed in the month of February last year, and some fish in October.
12. Not aware of any change. Spring fish have been running up for the last three weeks.	12. Not the least.	12. About the same.
13. This running much larger than formerly. Average of spring fish from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs., price from 2s. to 2½s.	13. There are no spring fish in the River. The average weight of salmon is 12 lbs.	13. The same.
14. None.	14. There are no pollutioners entering the River.	14. None.
15. Discontinued.	15. Considerably improved.	15. Discontinued.
16. Waterworks weir, Carrigrohane weir, Ballinacorney weir. There is a place, but it had not, on Carrigrohane, a very good one at Ballinacorney. Do not know by whom they were built.	16. There is still no weir at Carrigrohane. A Sub-agent has been made over it.	16. None.
17. Waterworks weir and Carrigrohane weir.	17. There is no place where they are required.	17. At Carrigrohane.
18. In no case but at the Waterworks weir.	18. Two have been erected out of the Laxey tidal-race, another on a main drain flowing into the river.	18. At Carrigrohane.
19. Waterworks weir, at the head dam.	19. No last question.	19. At Carrigrohane.
20. There is only one mill in the district where fish are damaged—namely, the Carrigrohane mill, at Carrigrohane.	20. None.	20. —
21. See Appendix.	21. None.	21. —
22. —	22. No.	22. —
23. There were some.	23. None.	23. No.
24. None.	24. None.	24. None.
25. From September to twenty haddis since the fish begin to spawn, most of which are now put off, so spawning is all but over.	25. Few, but not confidently.	25. None.
26. Anglers' Club had five or six haddis.	26. None.	26. Two, by Earl of Downey.
27. From about 15th of October to end of December, much depends on the weather.	27. About four months.	27. From June to February.
	28. None, except salmon.	28. None.
	29. From 1s. to 1½s. a week.	29. 1s. 6d. and 1s. per week.
	30. —	30. —

Substance of Questionnaire to District of Conservation.	Reply received from Board of Conservation. OF KANSAS.
1. What is the general state of the Saline Fisheries in this district?	1. On the whole I should consider satisfactory, but I am of opinion that the season is now fixed in injurious. The quantity of fish has decreased towards the latter end of October in very great, and from the 1st of February till the 1st of April the weather has been destroyed to a great extent.
2. Was the take of salmon throughout the district more or less productive in 1872 than in 1871, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive—and I attribute it to the very wet season we have had. The continued floodness of the salmon in several rivers during the winter, and the wet spring, and the fact that the fish had too much food from the artificial feeds and would not rise to the fly.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has to be referred to prices obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. \$1.4 per lb. \$1.4 per lb. \$1.4 per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire catch in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. I should say about four-fifths, and the remaining fifth for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present season of 1872, as compared with preceding seasons of 1871?	5. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1871?	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning numbers and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. From 15th to end of November. The whole of December to January 15th. After the 15th of January spawning is over, as far as I can observe or get any information. The most important spawning grounds are the tributaries flowing into the main, and they are situated about mid-way.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the greatest fish taken? When do the prices begin to rise? When are the great fish sold out of the river? and when does the quantity of the fry go to seed? Has the quantity of fry decreased this year as compared with preceding years?	8. May, June. About the 15th of April. From the middle of April till May. Not greater, about the same as preceding years.
9. During the season of the fry to the sea, is anything the least prohibited by any of the provisions of the laws, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. I am sorry to say it is not; it is carried on during the whole time, and great destruction follows in consequence.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be diseased, or to get heavy in scales, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The beginning of October. As I said before the season should not open before the 1st of April, and close at latest 15th of October.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many sport fish have been destroyed in the month of February, and fish fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Yes, I am sure of great destruction taking place during these periods.
12. Are you aware of any strange having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is best eaten, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. No change that I can ascertain.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the pike? Give average weight of salmon and pike in the season 1872, as far as your knowledge.	13. No. Average weight of salmon from 7 to 8 lbs, and pike about 4 lbs.
14. Are there any prohibitions or prohibitions existing under the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. No.
15. If there are any prohibitions against the Salmon Laws increased or diminished?	15. I should say they have diminished, and I attribute it to the wet season. The most serious offence is that of poisoning, and the continuous floods I may say were the greatest protection.
16. What are the well-known or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district, and where have fish passed been built, when, and by whom?	16. —
17. Where would fish pass be possible and streams pass?	17. —
18. Have gill-nets been stretched in willows, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, of the prohibitions laws?	18. —
19. Where has this provision been partially carried out, and where not at the head or tail end?	19. —
20. What measures and means of protection have been adopted as sufficient to that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish?	20. —
21. Where and by whom have good engines been used in 1872?	21. Engines of Sullivan, Esq., Waco, Tex., bought.
22. Can you give a list of the prohibitions instituted by the Conservation during the year 1872?	22. —
23. Can you give a list of prohibitions for the Salmon Laws instituted by others, stating by whom?	23. —
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	24. —
25. What is the number of water-bills employed by Conservation?	25. Fifteen.
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Fifteen.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Throughout the year.
28. Are there any other proprietors who contribute towards protection, and if so, where, and how much?	28. None.
29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservation?	29. From 2d. to 4d. per day.
30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservation may be disposed to favour the Department, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	30. Not that I am aware of, unless fishing the season for red fishing, as I have before said; I am sure it would increase the weight of spring salmon considerably.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued

Report submitted from Boards of Conservators.		
T. KILMARNOCK.	S. GILCHRIST.	S. GILCHRIST.
1 Good.	1. Satisfactory as regards the quantity of fish that enters the different rivers.	1. Upon the whole satisfactory. The capture at Glasgow has been less productive, while Dalrymple has been a great success. Dalrymple fishery had not been raised for some years, and only partially raised for the last three years.
2 None.	2. I do not think the take was as good in 1875 as in 1871, certainly it was not in the fresh water. I attribute the diminution to the very severe weather through which the spring and summer months. For the past few years the salmon have not taken either by or both rivers in this district.	2. Less productive on the whole, the last season even overlooking largely to fish river.
3. About 10 per lb. in spring, and 7d. in summer.	3. About 7d. per lb. About 3d. About 6d.	3. About 10 per lb. 7d. per lb. 10d. per lb.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. Almost the entire is exported; very little is retained for home consumption, particularly in the earlier portion of the season.	4. Almost also-entirely exported and one tenth for home consumption.
5. About the same.	5. The sum of £1,145 was expended in wages to man boats in 1875 and £1,172 in 1871.	5. About the same.
6. Far greater.	6. It would be difficult to answer this question in consequence of the unusually variable state of all the rivers during the present close season.	6. In some places less, and in others more. On the whole about an average. The great floods have rendered it difficult to speak with certainty on the subject.
7. Salmon generally commences to spawn early in November and generally in the month of January. With very few exceptions the spawning ground in the district is generally good, but the Gullagh is considered the best.	7. About the middle of November. The latter part of November and the close of January constitute the spawning season. Spawning may be said to be over about the 1st of February. The most important spawning grounds are in the Muckart River and its several branches, also in the Forth River, and at Cairnmore and Kilmorie in the Gullagh district.	7. In November spawning commences. It is at its highest point in December, and ends in January, generally speaking about the middle of the month.
8. In Waterloo in January. Between 10th January. Office generally begins to run very early in May. About the latter end of August. May, and sometimes in April. Much greater.	8. Check fish might be taken as early as the middle of November. The girls begin to run about the last week in May. The open fish is ordinary season on one side of the river about the end of April. The great bulk of the fish goes on in the same month and early in May. No fish have yet appeared.	8. In February at Glasgow and Dalrymple, the two principal fisheries in Ayr. About the latter end of April. In May. Greater.
9. No prohibition; nor is there much destruction of fry.	9. Any fish that is not taken during any portion of the open season. I should say that the destruction of fry is inadmissible, as the places where they could be taken in any quantity are washed by water-buffs.	9. It is, strictly, at Glasgow. I do not believe any great destruction of fry takes place.
10. The fish generally become diseased in the month of October, at the end of which month fishing should cease.	10. About the middle of August. The present season is considered the proper one for ending in this district.	10. In August. The proper period for ending in this district is that which is now maintained by the Inspector's orders.
11. No. Anglers sometimes take a good many fish.	11. I have no reason to suppose that any great fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February; but I know that great quantities of fish have been destroyed in October by eagles, when that was an open month.	11. Not now; but great destruction took place formerly, before the fishing season was passed by Parliament.
12. I can not escape. Salmon is taken rather here as early as December.	12. I can not; but for the past few years a large lot of gill-net has been taken in August and September.	12. Not aware of any such change.
13. An evident increase. I would say spring salmon about 12 lb. 3 pence, say about 7 lb.	13. The average, the bulk of the spring salmon and early season is to be increasing every year. I think the average weight of the spring salmon was about 10 lb., and of the early season 7 lb.	13. The average weight of spring salmon was better this year, I have no account of giving the average weight usually, but between spring salmon and early, the average average would be about 10 lb.
14. No.	14. No.	14. No.
15. Diminished.	15. They have diminished.	15. Diminished in such an extent that we have only had two or three boats in the whole district. The high floods have been our best protection.
16. The Fish, some Kilmar, the Gullagh, the Gullagh. No fish have been built.	16. I could not commence all the fish-works or dams or other obstructions in so large a district as this. Very few fish ponds have been built, but in very few instances are fish prevented from swimming in the pools, and in most of the north stream it is better they should not go back, up as early in the season, as they then run very low in summer.	16. Gullagh, Ayr, Kilmorie, Dalrymple, Dalrymple, Dalrymple, all built by the Board of Works. There is one built at Glasgow by the late Thomas Brown, Esq., and one built at Dalrymple by Walter Elliot, Esq.
17. The Fish.	17. I cannot satisfactorily answer this query in regard to any works, except on old one at Glasgow, in the Muckart River, which is a great obstructions to fish. A gate in this was put to be opened before the month of October in each year) would be of great service.	17. None required.
18. One on the Gullagh, one on the Gullagh, and one on the Fish.	18. No many mill-owners who exempted on the plea of injury to the water power of their mills, but gill-nets have been attached to so well made in this district except those of Dalrymple and Dalrymple mill on the Forth River.	18. Wherever absolutely necessary, at Glasgow especially.
19. Dalrymple, head, Gullagh, close about the whole of Fish, head.	19. Dalrymple and Dalrymple mills; at the Mill dam.	19. At Glasgow, and some tributaries of Loch Carron.
20. None.	20. None.	20. —
21. No fixed engine in the district.	21. No. Appendix.	21. Messrs. Miller and Co., salmon, white and salt, Glasgow. Dalrymple, Dalrymple, Dalrymple, and Dalrymple.
22. —	22. I could not, within the space allowed.	22. —
23. —	23. No. In some instances the Conservators have presented on their own account, but I cannot give a list of their proceedings.	23. Not aware of any.
24. None.	24. No.	24. None.
25. Eighty-two.	25. Eighty-two men were employed in the open season of 1875, and 100 in the close season.	25. About the same as in 1871.
26. By Conservators and private individuals 42.	26. Two by Mr. Macdonald, on the open fishery.	26. More than 100.
27. From 10 to 20 months.	27. I cannot answer this query, as the length of time depends so much on the state of the water, both at water, &c. About thirty-four are employed permanently, the others as required.	27. None, except what is paid for a net at Glasgow and a salt and cran boat at Dalrymple.
28. Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. James Miller, Watermill, 441; Mr. W. Dodd and Co., 450; Mr. Macdonald, 412; John Gifford, Esq., 410; Lord Vinty, 410.	28. From 10 to 20 per week.	28. It varies from 10 to 400.
29. From 10 to 400, according to time and work.	29. No.	29. —

Substance of Questions asked in Month of Conservation	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	MR. BAILEYMAN.	
1. What is the general state of the salmon fisheries in this district?	1. Satisfactory.	
2. Has the take of salmon this year in the district been more or less productive in 1872 than in 1871, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. More productive.	
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in the town.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. About 9d.	
4. What proportion of the salmon captured in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Almost all exported.	
5. What has been the amount of protection employed during the present close season of 1872, compared with preceding years of 1871?	5. About the same.	
6. Has the quantity of hawking fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1871?	6. Much the same.	
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? When are they at spawning ground then, and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. About 20th November. December Over about 10th January.	
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first runs of fish taken? Where is the greatest quantity taken? When are the eggs laid, and what is the state of the river then? How long does the eggs take to hatch? How long does the eggs take to hatch? How long does the eggs take to hatch?	8. Latter end of April. June. April. March and April.	
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is anything for trout prohibited by law or the provisions of the Act, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Not prohibited. Very little saving as early.	
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be diseased, or to get heavy in scale, and what is the general opinion as to the progress of the disease in your district?	10. September.	
11. Have you reason to suppose that many eggs of fish have been destroyed by the action of the water in the month of February, and till 5th in the month of October by anglers?	11. Very few.	
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. —	
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the pinks? Give average weight of salmon and pinks in the season 1872, so far as practicable.	13. 12 lbs. to 14 lbs. 4 lbs. to 7 lbs.	
14. Are there any pollution or pollution matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	14. —	
15. Have efforts against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. About the same.	
16. What are the mill-races or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district, and when have fish passed down built, and a, and by whom?	16. Loughborough river and Beldale.	
17. Where would fish pass be practicable and advantageous?	17. —	
18. Have efforts been expended in mill-races or other artificial obstructions in conformity with the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, of the Act, to prevent the passage of fish?	18. On the Beldale river by Wm. Livingston, esq.	
19. Where has this provision been partially carried out, and whether at the head or tail race?	19. On head and tail race by Wm. Livingston, but not by the parties higher up the Beldale river.	
20. What measures and nature of precautions have been adopted in 1872, other than that provided by the Act, to prevent the destruction of fish?	20. —	
21. When and by what means fixed engines have been used in 1872?	21. —	
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1872?	22. —	
23. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, acting by virtue?	23. —	
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	24. —	
25. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	25. Twenty-eight.	
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Fourteen.	
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Five all the year, the others for close season.	
28. Are there any upper proprietors who contribute towards protection, and if so, when, and how much?	28. —	
29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. One £12, 24, 25, 26, and 27 lbs.	
30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators are not disposed to favour the Government, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	30. —	

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Report received from Boards of Conservators		
1ST BOARD.	12 BOARD.	13 BOARD.
1. Satisfactory.	1. Satisfactory.	1. Satisfactory.
2. Much the same as in 1871.	2. Less productive in 1872 than in 1871, attributed altogether to unfavourable weather.	2. About the same.
3. About 5d. per lb. 2s. 4d. per lb. 6d. profit.	3. Cannot say. 8s. per lb. 5d. per lb.	3. Various prices, from 2s. down to 5d. per lb. Cannot say further than the above.
4. All are exported.	4. Cannot say.	4. Almost all exported.
5. The same number of water-birds are employed this year as in 1871.	5. By Conservators in 1871, 4,510 lbs. By Conservators this year, 2,747 lbs. By license of May Fishery, none given.	5. Rather better.
6. Quotas.	6. The quantity of breeding fish observed this year seems less than last, owing, very possibly, to the constant frost preventing their being seen in the early part of the season, but when the frosts have fallen, the quantity of fish seen is quite equal to last year.	6. Much the same.
7. In November, December, and January. Spawning is now towards the latter end of January. The spawning grounds have no particular location.	7. Various circumstances to appear in the end of October, November and December are the greatest causes for spawning. Wolford, Greenstown, Carr, Tullamore, Rathgib, Tullow, Rathfriland, and Tully are the most important districts.	7. November. The last freighting in December. In January. In the upper tributaries.
8. The best time fish are taken in the Lake Corrib is on the 15th February. June. Early in March. April and May.	8. May, February, July, June, October and September. End of April. April. April and May. None as usual.	8. Sligo River, January; Ballisodare River, April; Inverness River, May. In May. In April. In April and May. Much the same.
9. Angling for trout is prohibited by all the proprietors during the months of April and May.	9. Angling for trout is prevented by a recently-laid of the proprietors during the months of April and May; otherwise much destruction of fry would take place.	9. Not prohibited. Little or no destruction of fry.
10. September 1874. The general opinion is that the present season for angling is proper.	10. Before in the May begins to become diminished in amount, and in the latter months is still better in September. The general opinion as to angling is that the season should commence in the latter end of February and end in the latter end of September.	10. In the inland waters begin to get diminished in May. The general season fixed for angling is the same.
11. I have not.	11. I believe a great many.	11. Not many—well protected. Angling in October stopped.
12. I am not aware of any such change.	12. No.	12. No observable change.
13. There has. 14 lbs. 12 lbs.	13. Cannot say.	13. There is an increase in weight of spring fish. Trade about the same.
14. None.	14. None.	14. None, unless a little late water now and again, but not looked after.
15. Increased.	15. Fishing with nets increased during close season. Not so much by hand and gill. The former much more destructive and more difficult to detect.	15. Diminished.
16. The only mill weir of any importance is on the Newport River, where also there is a fish ladder above the old salmon weir.	16. There are several mill weirs upon the Glashigh River, near Carrington, in which there are no fish passes or ladders, and are a great obstruction to fish passing up, as also one upon the Banane River, erected in 1846 or 1847, and one upon the Curry River, at Carr. The only fish pass or ladder in this district is upon the Mafren River, near Tullow, put up by the Board of Works.	16. The passes have been built in Ballisodare and Sligo by private individuals.
17. —	17. Upon the mill weirs to the River Glashigh.	17. None required.
18. Yes, at the Newport Mills.	18. To nearly all. Those that have not have promised to do so.	18. As where required.
19. —	19. The same as in 1871.	19. None.
20. No instances of this nature.	20. None in this district.	20. None.
21. See Appendix.	21. See Appendix.	21. See Appendix.
22. See Appendix.	22. All prosecutions are, in this district, I may say, done by the license of the May Fishery.	22. Cannot.
23. See Appendix.	23. Nearly all done by Mr. Little, manager of May Fishery, who had some proceedings done last winter.	23. Cannot.
24. None.	24. Landing in the fresh water close passing of the Fishery Act of 1862.	24. None.
25. Eighty.	25. Fifty-five.	25. Twenty-five.
26. —	26. One hundred.	26. About sixty.
27. Fifty are employed during the close season, along with twenty that are employed for the year.	27. November, December, and January for the protection of the salmon; April and May for the fry; none for the entire year.	27. Mostly during the close season, and a few in the open season.
28. —	28. No.	28. None.
29. From 400 to 450, according to the duty to be performed.	29. 410 to 430.	29. From 410 down to 40.
30. —	30. None.	30. None.

Substance of Questions asked in Reports of Conservators.	Responses received from Heads of Fisheries. S. BULLOCKHAM.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. In a fair state.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1873 than in 1872, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Diminished, the reason cannot well be assigned.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. From 1s. 6d. to 12s. per pound. 12s. 6d. 7d.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all exported.
5. What has been the amount of poaching committed during the present close season of 1873, as compared with preceding season of 1872?	5. Eight licences.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1872?	6. Less.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning stations, and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. November, November and December, January. The River, Margate-bridge, Arroy, Swanton, Kildonan, and Ballymacoll, the Driveway, at Ennaghmore and Rossmore; the Bannock, at Galloway; the Donagh, at Carrick and Rossmore.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first close fish taken? When in the prime begin to run? When are the close fish well out of the river? and when does the spawning of the fry begin to set? Has the quantity of fry increased this year been severely scarce or less than usual?	8. Dunderrow, in February; Erne, in April and May. In May. In April. In April.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling the least prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or as it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Prohibited in the Erne only.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be diseased, or to give away capelin, and what is the general opinion as to the proper means for curing in your district?	10. End of August (discovering). In the Dunderrow from last February to middle of September; some of the Conservators think it should begin earlier in this river. In the rest of the district from middle of May to middle of September.
11. Have you reason to suppose that more spring fish have been destroyed elsewhere in the north of February, and fish taken in the month of October by anglers?	11. In former years there was considerable destruction, but, owing to recent prohibitions, it is almost ceased.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is least and/or whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. Not aware of any.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon in the catch. Give average weight of salmon and price in the season 1872, as far as practicable?	13. Not aware of any difference. Average about 7 lbs. for the poins, and 10 lbs. for salmon.
14. Are there any prohibitions or polemics matter existing the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	14. A considerable amount of sea-water.
15. Have salmon against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Diminished.
16. What are the mill-races or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district, and where have fish passed been back, when, and by whom?	16. See last year's Report? No change or additional obstructions made since.
17. Where would the game be profitable and advantageous?	17. At Ballymacoll and Lifford, on the Erne. At Rossmore, on the O'By.
18. Have grounds been situated in mill-race or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of 1865, cap. 31, and, if so, specify the particular cases?	18. Yes, at Duffry; but not aware of any other.
19. Where has the provision been partially carried out, and whether at the head or tail race?	19. Head and tail at Duffry.
20. What licences and nature of provisions have been adopted at mill-races other than that prescribed by the Act of 1865, to prevent the destruction of fish?	20. None whatever.
21. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1873?	21. See Report of 1871.
22. Can you give a list of the government boats used by the Conservators during the year 1873?	22. None ordered by the Conservators.
23. Can you give a list of government boats the fishery officers employed by them, stating by whom?	23. See Appendix.
24. Are there any new modes of fishing the salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	24. A drift net in the Bay of Donagh, at St. John's Point.
25. What is the number of water-lights employed by Conservators?	25. Two hundred.
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Eight.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Forty.
28. Are there any other regulations which contribute towards protection, and if so, where, and how used?	28. None whatever.
29. What is the state of angling paid by the Conservators?	29. From 21 to 25.
30. Are there any suggestions or proved observations with which the Conservators may be required to devote the attention, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	30. It is necessary to call upon Board's attention to the net fishery established and worked in conformity to the statute, at Rossmore, Ballymacoll, and other places, which, it is feared, is an arbitrary case of violation of the law against fisheries, which is much.

Statements of Questions asked in Reports of Commissioners.	Replies received from Reports of Commissioners.
18. BULLOCKMAN.	
<p>1. What is the present state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?</p> <p>2. Has the fish of salmon diminished, the fish of trout, sea trout, or sea loach since 1872 (which is 1873), and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?</p> <p>3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (If it has been different to price obtained by the district in previous years? What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?</p> <p>4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and to what proportion is reserved for home consumption?</p> <p>5. What has been the amount of poaching as recorded during the present close season of 1872, as compared with previous seasons of 1871?</p> <p>6. Has the quantity of breeding fish decreased in the river in your district last year or last as compared with preceding year, 1871?</p> <p>7. About what period do depositors commence to spawn in the current river in your district? What are the greatest spawning flows? and when is spawning most and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?</p> <p>8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the best results obtained? When do the prices begin to rise? When are the great fish well out of the river and when does the great bulk of the fish go to sea? Has the quantity of fry, juvenile fish, yearlings, and generally greater or less than usual?</p> <p>9. During the season of the fry in the river, is anything for want provided by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during those months, and does any individual or two of the proprietors do so?</p> <p>10. At what period of the year is the fish in greatest abundance, or is it generally in quantity, and what is the general opinion as to the proper means for angling in your district?</p> <p>11. Have you reason to suppose that any species of fish have been damaged or killed in the month of February, and that fish in the month of October by anglers?</p> <p>12. Are you aware of any fish being brought in your district in last order, whether earlier or later than usual? If so, state particulars.</p> <p>13. Is there any disease in the average size of the spring salmon or the fish. Give average weight of salmon and trout in the season 1872, as far as possible.</p> <p>14. Are there any pollution or poisonous matter entering the river in your district? If so, state the particulars.</p> <p>15. Have observations on the fishery been increased or diminished?</p> <p>16. What are the regulations or laws, or other observations in each river in your district, and where have fish been taken, killed, when, and by whom?</p> <p>17. Where would fish years be profitable and advantageous?</p> <p>18. Have parties been allowed to advertise, or other individual, or collectively with the fish, sea trout, and, if so, specify the particular cases?</p> <p>19. Where has that provision been partially carried out, and whether at the head or tail race?</p> <p>20. What measures and means of protection have been adopted as well as other than that provided by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish?</p> <p>21. What and by whom have been fixed engines been used in 1872?</p> <p>22. Can you give a list of the provisions instituted by the Commissioners during the year 1872?</p> <p>23. Can you give a list of the provisions for fishery offences instituted by action, summary by whom?</p> <p>24. Are there any new mode of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?</p> <p>25. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Commissioners?</p> <p>26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?</p> <p>27. For what length of time employed?</p> <p>28. Are there any wages paid to persons who contribute towards protection, and if so, where, and how much?</p> <p>29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Commissioners?</p> <p>30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Commissioners may be disposed to favour the Fisheries, with which reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?</p>	<p>1. Satisfactory.</p> <p>2. The fish in 1872 was not so good as in 1871. This is attributed to the heavy floods in the river.</p> <p>3. Is 6d per lb. Is 6d per lb. Is 6d per lb. Is 6d per lb.</p> <p>4. Almost all exported.</p> <p>5. Much the same as in 1871.</p> <p>6. About the same rivers are well stocked with fish.</p> <p>7. 1st November. From 1st November till 1st December. 1st January. All River fish, contains good spawning ground.</p> <p>8. Believes a clean fish can be got in the fish any day in the year. 10th June. 10th April. During April, and until 10th May. Much the same as last year.</p> <p>9. It is prohibited in upper waters. Where salmon angling is little done in the river.</p> <p>10. Fish don't become diseased until they are some time in the river. They get heavy in weight towards end of August. The general opinion is angling is started in the May.</p> <p>11. Has never known any species of fish being destroyed except by accident or mistake. Fish are often killed by lightning anglers and poachers.</p> <p>12. None.</p> <p>13. —</p> <p>14. Nothing except fish, water.</p> <p>15. Unimpaired.</p> <p>16. No fish passed required.</p> <p>17. None necessary in this district.</p> <p>18. No, generally.</p> <p>19. On both.</p> <p>20. —</p> <p>21. —</p> <p>22. —</p> <p>23. None.</p> <p>24. On both. 18 permanent men, 24 during spawning season. On both rivers this district, 4 permanent men, and 7 in spawning season.</p> <p>25. One.</p> <p>26. See answer to No. 18.</p> <p>27. —</p> <p>28. Permanent men from 5s. to 10s. per week, watermen at spawning season, 10s. to 15s. per week.</p> <p>29. Several proprietors and anglers of fisheries are anxious to have the open season extended to 1st September.</p>

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—concluded.

Revised second draft, Institute of Government

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 28.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ANSWERED.	LETTERS No. 1—1st November, 1845. Barnes Bay, County Wick. Granted to Mr. J. J. Jones. Lenses—James Duggan.	LETTERS No. 2—2nd December, 1845. Barnes Bay, County Wick. Granted to John Jones. —	LETTERS No. 3—1st June, 1846. Off Barnes Bay, County Wick. Granted to J. H. Jones. Present owner—Messrs. of London.
<p>1. At what time after the above date was a step taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operations?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down with your oyster, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you any collectors used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed annually since the license granted?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>11. Was the spawning this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>1. In 1837.</p> <p>2. To change system and replace same on the bed.</p> <p>3. About 100,000; both large and small oysters.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. Favorable.</p> <p>6. About 50,000 small oysters.</p> <p>7. None.</p> <p>8. About 140 barrels.</p> <p>9. Thirty to fifty in March and during the spring time of the year, dredging and cleaning oysters.</p> <p>10. About 100,000 oysters.</p> <p>11. Very bad.</p> <p>12. The public oyster beds being over-dredged by day and night.</p> <p>13. Several strangers come into the bay and buy the oysters, large and small.</p>	<p>This is the same bed as that for which a license was granted to John Townsend, Kilmac, Limerick, being only agent.—See No. 13.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. About 20,000 or 30,000 oysters.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. The oysters grew and were sold.</p> <p>6. None.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. Nothing worth talking of, there has been none.</p> <p>9. One.</p> <p>10. None.</p> <p>11. None.</p> <p>12. That the license was not used.</p> <p>13. Young oysters are now so costly that it does not pay to import them from other beds, and until the oysters on the bed begin to breeding, as they need of this, the oyster farming will not pay.</p>
QUERIES ANSWERED.	LETTERS No. 4—17th November, 1845. Cove Bay, County Wick. Granted to John J. Jones. Lenses—James Duggan.	LETTERS No. 5—2nd September, 1845. Hobart Bay, County Wick. Granted to John J. Jones. —	LETTERS No. 6—1st July, 1846. Off Barnes Bay, County Wick. Granted to James Duggan. Present owner—Lord Clarendon.
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operations?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down with your oyster, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you any collectors used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed annually since the license granted?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>11. Was the spawning this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>The oysters were taken this license are carried on separately with those under the license granted to myself. All replies to the queries as in the letter are equally applicable to this.—See Letters No. 13.</p>	<p>1. About six months.</p> <p>2. Mark the beds.</p> <p>3. About 10,000. They were small.</p> <p>4. Dred of oysters.</p> <p>5. Not favorable.</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. Did not collect the spat.</p> <p>8. No oysters were sold.</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. —</p> <p>11. —</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>See No. 13.</p>

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 11—11th February, 1900. Killybegs, County Donegal. Granted to A. G. Lambart.	Licence No. 12—11th February, 1900. Killybegs and Ardara Bays, County Donegal. Granted to Mrs. J. B. Wall. Present owner—J. B. Wall.	Licence No. 13—1st February, 1900. Fisher's Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Knight of Kerry.	Licence No. 14—1st February, 1900. Killybegs, County Kerry. Granted to Captain W. H. H. H. H.
<p>1. About two years.</p> <p>2. Explaining to where it had fished, and showing me old oyster-shells and some things as I was told they would stick to.</p> <p>3. A section of the land, containing, I think, 10,000 or 15,000—some hollows, half-grown, and small, just as I was told they were there out of the hole to show they were good. I never found any of them, or that they would be so in such a place as the hollows.</p> <p>4. A hollow. The place I explained in before. The small hollow was in a very small one and was successful.</p> <p>5. I can't say, but they were both long and short. In digging where they succeeded, I put most of them back repeatedly where they had failed.</p> <p>6. Whether, in digging, small oysters have been taken up, they have been put back again, or into the place where they had before failed.</p> <p>7. None.</p> <p>8. None, certainly. The bed, both as to character and extent, is very small—quite small—and all is deep water.</p> <p>9. My experience is no way to be trusted, except by dredging.</p> <p>10. Not good.</p> <p>11. Not satisfactory, owing to the strong effect in the hollow, except in deep water. The tide completely swept them away where it was shallow.</p> <p>12. Except in one particular small bay (which is shallow) and the tide completely—all have failed previously.</p>	<p>I cannot let you have any answer to your question. I have been very busy and greatly put about, in consequence of family affairs, and have done nothing in the way of oyster culture.</p>	<p>I have already replied more than once, that feeling that the bottom was not of a nature suitable for oysters, I had not done more than place a not large quantity of half-grown oysters imported from Devon, in Killybegs Harbour.</p>	<p>1. Two years.</p> <p>2. Oysters were bought and put down.</p> <p>3. I cannot say what quantity were put down. They were of different sizes.</p> <p>4. —</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. None were put down since.</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. The stock of oysters is very small, but as large as usual.</p> <p>11. —</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. The oysters will only do on a very small piece of ground, and the small tide portion in the bed is only large enough to supply the wants of the beds.</p>
Licence No. 15—11th February, 1900. Killybegs, County Donegal. Granted to William Pitt.	Licence No. 16—11th February, 1900. Killybegs, County Donegal. Granted to William Pitt.	Licence No. 17—11th February, 1900. Killybegs Bay, County Donegal. Granted to William Pitt.	Licence No. 18—11th February, 1900. Killybegs Bay, County Donegal. Granted to William Pitt.
<p>1. At once.</p> <p>2. Laying oysters on various parts of the bed.</p> <p>3. Many beds—lots of large and small oysters.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. I have found that there has been a great increase of oysters on some parts of the grounds, over fourteen years. Oysters growing in some of the old shells. In other places they did not breed so well.</p> <p>6. I did not keep an exact account of this. No oysters were removed for several years, but were again on the bed.</p> <p>7. A full of oyster beds on site but every year.</p> <p>8. —</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. Cannot at present say the beds having been leased for the last three years.</p> <p>11. Cannot say.</p> <p>12. The undertaking has proved satisfactory to me.</p> <p>13. From what I have seen from the full of spot on the bed, I believe when fully stocked it will be one of the best in the Kingdom.</p>		<p>I have to inform you that I have now no oyster beds. They were sold during my long absence of nearly two years, from illness. There are some oyster beds still to be had.</p>	<p>1. In 1894.</p> <p>2. I brought over a Frenchman from the St. John's, who had done large and business to collect the spot. There was a good many oysters now on the spot, but the business was all pulled up by the different oyster men, and I have consequently given them up, although they were most successful.</p> <p>3. I put down 100,000 oysters in 1894 and 1895; they were a good-sized oyster.</p> <p>4. I have already described them.</p> <p>5. The oysters from the natural bed in Clonsilla Bay supply spot to the oysters.</p> <p>6. I collected a very considerable quantity of spot, but I find great difficulty in obtaining it from the spot, as a great number of oysters are broken in taking them off, and the business was pulled up.</p> <p>7. None have been sold.</p> <p>8. From time to time I have had from me in private persons employed.</p> <p>9. About 10,000.</p> <p>10. Yes.</p> <p>11. The soil being good, there is a tendency for them to form over the collection, but the great difficulty I have is in getting the oysters to grow on the soil, and the business was pulled up.</p> <p>12. —</p>

APPENDIX No. 28.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

OYSTER TARIFF.	Lecture No. 46.—31st December, 1894. Glasgow Harbour, County Dublin. Granted to Captain W. F. Barry.	Lecture No. 47.—31st December, 1894. Belfast Harbour, County Down. Granted to C. E. Austin. Lecture—Town of Belfast Oyster & Fish Co.	Lecture No. 48.—31st December, 1894. Belfast Harbour, County Down. Granted to T. J. Young. Lecture—West of Belfast Oyster & Fish Co.
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any reflections used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operations?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down with your first haul, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed since the license granted?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the state of oysters and oyster seed at present on your bed, as near as you can estimate?</p> <p>11. Was the spelling this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success?</p> <p>13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>Up to this I have done nothing in reference to cultivation of oysters, but mean to do so shortly; and with this object I intend applying for renewal of license granted in 1894.</p>	<p>1. October, 1894.</p> <p>2. Oysters laid down and ground cleared.</p> <p>3. About 200,000, all sorts.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. Nothing.</p> <p>6. 200,000, all sorts.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. Since I have had the beds, October, 1891.</p> <p>9. None.</p> <p>10. Cannot tell; perhaps half a million.</p> <p>11. No.</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>Nothing has yet been done on this bed, except that Mr. Prior has your oyster taken what oysters he could get off it.</p>
OYSTER TARIFF.	Lecture No. 49.—23rd April, 1895. Glasgow Bay, County Down. Granted to Captain W. F. Barry.	Lecture No. 50.—23rd May, 1895. Belfast Harbour, County Down. Granted to Captain W. F. Barry.	Lecture No. 51.—23rd May, 1895. Glasgow Bay, County Down. Granted to Captain W. F. Barry.
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any reflections used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operations?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down with your first haul, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed since the license granted?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the state of oysters and oyster seed at present on your bed, as near as you can estimate?</p> <p>11. Was the spelling this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success?</p> <p>13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>This license withdrawn, and a new license, with altered boundaries, issued to Captain W. F. Barry (No. 1895).</p>	<p>1. No steps have been taken to cultivate the bed.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. —</p> <p>4. —</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. —</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. —</p> <p>11. —</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. The site proposed for bed on further investigation proved unsuitable, as receiving too large an outflow. The bottom consists of soft sandy mud, unsuitable for the most part, with a much growth of sea-weed.</p> <p>14. It would, in my opinion, be much easier to form a bed to the east of the site proposed (in the harbor, as there the character of the bottom is more suitable, and there are already a few oysters on the ground).</p>	<p>I have to apologise for not answering your letters referred to in yours of the 1st inst. In reference to same, I beg leave to inform you, that the information of the Commissioners, that the Law Life Society did not consider it prudent to go to my expense in making an oyster bed on Glasgow Bay, is, as you are the limited extent of ground granted by the Commissioners in 1895, at the inquiry I was led to suppose a much greater area would have been given under the license, which, no doubt, it would have been well worth an outlay to make a good oyster bed, but unfortunately from date it was impossible to think anything could be done.</p>

APPENDIX No. 28.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUESTIONS.	LETTERS No. 27—1st December, 1905. Corryglass, County Lond. Sent to J. G. W. Williams.	LETTERS No. 28—1st December, 1905. Ballymullin, County Lond. Sent to J. G. W. Williams.	LETTERS No. 29—1st December, 1905. Ballymullin, County Lond. Sent to J. G. W. Williams.
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for collecting spat, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operations?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down each year since, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you ever collected spat on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed annually since the harvest period?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what seasons are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, so far as you can estimate?</p> <p>11. Was the spelling this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>This bed is situated in that granted by License of 24th June, 1861.—See No. 28.</p>	<p>1. In 1860 and 1867.</p> <p>2. From the nature of the soil where the bed was made, I could do no more than lay down the oysters, large and small, when the tide was out, in the crevices of the stone and rocky bed.</p> <p>3. The ground for which the license was granted is very small, and only so in part that it could appear to be laid, and the quantity put down was in proportion to the ground.</p> <p>4. Oysters on this particular ground would be made either fixed to a permanent and solid way to the rock, owing to the violence of the tides at certain times.</p> <p>5. I could not ascertain.</p> <p>6. No oysters were put down since the year I mentioned, when both small and full-grown oysters were put down.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. None, but I believe the oysters are fixed by the contrary people and taken off the bed.</p> <p>9. None at present.</p> <p>10. I do not know.</p> <p>11. I do not know.</p> <p>12. My oysters from home, attending to a heavy case, which has extended over six years and prevented my giving that attention which I otherwise would have done to oyster culture under the above license.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>1. In 1868. Did not commence sowing because it was so uncertain that my property in oysters would be destroyed by the law.</p> <p>2. Put out oysters expecting to sink spat, but failed; also put out ground on sandy places to make a firm bottom.</p> <p>3. In the year ending May, 1868 put out 40,000, principally three-year old oysters. See No. 5.</p> <p>4. Stones only.</p> <p>5. No spat on stones; but where gravel had been thrown the ground sank, and so oysters were taken off.</p> <p>6. Year ending May, 1868, 40,000; 1870, 40,000; 1871, 40,000; 1872, 40,000; 1873, 40,000.</p> <p>7. In 1871 I made a few collections made of spat, with oyster shells placed on top, and put some spat on both boulders and shells.</p> <p>8. Year ending May, 1870, 40,000; 1871, 40,000; 1872, 40,000.</p> <p>9. Two watchmen constantly; four men picking for three or four days each spring, and setting oysters for market.</p> <p>10. About 200,000, composed of some brought from Liverpool, paid for trial and not put out on your bed. See No. 14.</p> <p>11. I have not seen any on my bed, but am informed there was spat on the oysters bed adjoining.</p> <p>12. Fairly satisfactory as to the bed, but would be much more so if I was sure my oysters would not be broken, as was the case.</p> <p>13. In No. 14 I have referred to having good stock. The stock in form is good in appearance, but perhaps not so good as would be necessary for this year's crop.</p>
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for collecting spat, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operations?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down each year since, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you ever collected spat on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed annually since the harvest period?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what seasons are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, so far as you can estimate?</p> <p>11. Was the spelling this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 31—21st April, 1905. Blackpool Bay, County Lond. Sent to J. G. W. Williams. License—James O'Connell.</p> <p>1. In the year 1867.</p> <p>2. We dredge oysters and replace same on the bed.</p> <p>3. About 250,000, both in size large and small.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. Very good.</p> <p>6. About 200,000 oysters, in size large and small.</p> <p>7. None.</p> <p>8. About 250 barrels.</p> <p>9. Thirty to fifty in March and during the spring time of the year, dredging and shelling oysters.</p> <p>10. About 200,000 oysters.</p> <p>11. Bad.</p> <p>12. The public beds being over dredged by day and night.</p> <p>13. Several strangers coming into the bay, laying the oysters large and small.</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 32—4th June, 1905. Corryglass, County Lond. Sent to J. G. W. Williams.</p> <p>1. The following September.</p> <p>2. After preliminary marking and bearing, a large part of the bed was laid out on a raised with a stake, in order the better to preserve the oysters and to have them in place at any time by leaving out the water.</p> <p>3. About 200,000, including three sizes, the larger number are full-grown.</p> <p>4. Yes, square beds of large stones.</p> <p>5. Forecable.</p> <p>6. In the second year (1867) a small bed of full-grown oysters; in the third and following years the number varied. Average about 20,000, per annum, full-grown.</p> <p>7. The spat was either gathered from the collection.</p> <p>8. About 40,000.</p> <p>9. Four men constantly employed, sometimes during the season thirty men. Tending the oysters; shelling the beds.</p> <p>10. The stock at present has not been calculated, but is small.</p> <p>11. Yes.</p> <p>12. The undertaking has been satisfactory.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 33—12th June, 1905. Blackpool Bay, County Lond. Sent to J. G. W. Williams.</p> <p>1. December, 1866 to the end of April, 1867, commencing 15th December, 1867.</p> <p>2. Clearing the bed for the purpose of planting.</p> <p>3. About 1,000,000 small, and about 200,000 large.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. The oysters I have planted were put down in 1867, 1868, and 1871.</p> <p>7. The oysters did not spat well 1868 year.</p> <p>8. About 80,000 in 1872 and 1871, and about 100,000 in 1873.</p> <p>9. About twenty between September and May, dredging, sorting, &c.</p> <p>10. Cannot say.</p> <p>11. Yes.</p> <p>12. So far as has been calculated.</p> <p>13. I fear I have been seriously misled by postmen, and this is the only unsatisfactory statement I can make.</p>

FISHERIES.
from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 60—1st December, 1866. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to Richard M'Carthy.	Licence No. 61—1st December, 1866. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to Richard M'Carthy.	Licence No. 62—1st December, 1866. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to Richard M'Carthy.	Licence No. 63—1st December, 1866. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to Richard M'Carthy.
<p>1. The spring of 1867.</p> <p>2. Clearing the bed and planting system.</p> <p>3. About 25,000; about 10 to 12 inch oysters, none smaller.</p> <p>4. No oysters used, except shells which were thrown over the bed.</p> <p>5. Could not observe much spot.</p> <p>6. About 1,000 small, were not put in any last season years, very difficult to get small oysters to keep like a reasonable price.</p> <p>7. No. I have not dredged it last two years, I have cleared some spot.</p> <p>8. I have sold altogether about 12,000.</p> <p>9. I had four men occasionally to remove and winter cleaning the bed.</p> <p>10. I could say about 40,000 to 45,000.</p> <p>11. No.</p> <p>12. There is only a small part of the licensed shore available for growing oysters, the rest is rock and mud. I estimate the worst of better success to the majority of rock and the difficulty to get small oysters is a fair rule.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>1. November, 1871.</p> <p>2. Clearing the beds by dredging.</p> <p>3. About 10,000, both small and full-grown.</p> <p>4. Small branches were used, bound together by wires and anchored down with stones.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. None, only what has been used in the past.</p> <p>9. Four persons from March till July, dredging.</p> <p>10. 18,000.</p> <p>11. Countered fair, but very late.</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>In consequence of the prolonged absence of Mr. Wray, I am indebted by his family to inform you that he gave us many years ago, the oyster fisheries to which you allude, and has not making had nothing whatever to do with such matters for several years past.</p>	<p>This ground was leased to Leonard Wray, Esq., of Eagle House, Buncrana. He was bound to clean, plant, weed, and preserve it, but he has not yet complied with it, and it is not in any way now preserved.</p>
<p>Licence No. 64—1st July, 1867. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to Richard M'Carthy.</p> <p>I have been unable to carry out the intention of laying down the bed, as the provisions (Mr. Wray's) on which I rely may be obtained the license, but the neighbourhood immediately about the bed, and did not, therefore, carry out his agreement to lay down the bed, and I have since then been unable to get oysters within to do so. I should be most happy to give assistance to any person willing to lay them down, and any right I may have for doing a business transaction, as I should very much like to see them established, but could not undertake doing as a result, as I know nothing about the business.</p>	<p>Licence No. 65—1st July, 1867. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to Thomas M'Carthy.</p> <p>No steps have been taken to cultivate the bed.</p>	<p>Licence No. 66—1st July, 1867. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to Thomas M'Carthy.</p> <p>1. In March, 1872.</p> <p>2. Clean the bed by dredging, and planting system.</p> <p>3. About 1,000 oysters, large and small, quite ripe for the market.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. Satisfactory.</p> <p>6. A sub-lease of this bed was given for five years from 1870. I am therefore unable to state what has been done.</p> <p>7. Not any collected.</p> <p>8. I let this bed in the year 1871. I cannot say what quantity of oysters were taken off it. This was the only year it was dredged since I became lessee.</p> <p>9. One man employed yearly to protect the bed.</p> <p>10. No observations and statements, query No. 4.</p> <p>11. No observations and statements, query No. 4.</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. This bed being covered at low water, and in the most shallow parts, with from six and eight to ten feet of water, it is difficult to ascertain with any amount of certainty the number of your oysters. On the last period of this bed very strong tides run, which I should think would prove fatal to the collection of oysters in any quantity. From the few opportunities I have had of judging, I have this ground, is quite adapted for oysters, and has been used for oysters, the oysters I have seen that were taken off it were in the condition and fine quality. I would strongly recommend to the Government, private persons, or any other person, as being one of the best harbours for oyster culture, and supply of these fisheries. From personal observation, I have presented the law for prohibiting the sale of unfledged oysters to be a dead letter. On public beds as the worst case of Ireland—Kilrush and Ballyvaughan is a total disregard to the sale of the oysters taken, they are sent off from the oyster beds without a license, and are not better than a cheaply placed. The poor hard-working dredger does not see in general the harm he is doing himself and the public by this wholesale destruction, therefore the Government should step in for the public and his Oyster dredger's good, and prevent dredging on beds that are not nearly closed out, my time was in 1871 years, according to the evidence, inquiries made, and from personal inspection of the Commissioners themselves.</p>	<p>Licence No. 67—1st July, 1867. Riverside, County Kerry. Granted to M. J. C. Longland.</p> <p>The person who had agreed to become tenant for the oyster bed of Long Island had declined to go on with the engagement, and I do not think it advisable to attempt to enforce it.</p>

FISHERIES.
from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 14—14th July, 1887. Bantry Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Christopher T. Dooling.	Licence No. 72—14th July, 1887. Long Mahon, County Cork. Granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Berry.	Licence No. 74—14th July, 1887. Tralee Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Rev. Nicholas MacL.	Licence No. 75—14th July, 1887. Mallow Bay, County Cork. Granted to John Kelly.
1. Immediately.	1. Immediately.	1. Immediately.	1. Immediately.
2. The seaweed was removed from the bed, which was then cleared and prepared for the oysters.	2. Drifted oysters chiefly from County Kerry.	2. About 4,000 worth. Large and small.	2. Oysters were purchased and held down when the fishermen were cleared of stones and rocks.
3. About 100,000 medium-sized oysters were put down.	3. No.	3. A good amount of spat.	3. About 100,000 were held by my father. In point of size there was a great variety, from about two inches in diameter, with about 2,000 half-grown oysters.
4. —	4. No.	4. No.	4. A few clear only.
5. —	5. A good amount of spat.	5. A good amount of spat.	5. A small take of spat, the greater part of which was of spat.
6. —	6. Annually about 400 worth. Chiefly large.	6. No.	6. Few oysters were laid since the first year, as an average about 10,000 each year, small size.
7. No; we prefer leaving it there.	7. No.	7. I have never had anything to do with the oyster beds concerned by me.	7. No, but see it on large oysters, shells, &c., but it is small quality.
8. Frequently thinned usually.	8. Shortly after; have sent them for my own consumption, but wished to give the bed time to improve.	8. I have never had anything to do with the oyster beds concerned by me.	8. Not more than 10,000 per annum, that only for the last three years.
9. About the men are occasionally employed clearing the bed of seaweed driven in after the winter storms in large quantities. The dredging takes in December and January.	9. Two dredges, worked at times by labourers from the estate.	9. I have never had anything to do with the oyster beds concerned by me.	9. Three; one watchman and two men dredging for the bed. That being a shore lying, nothing can be done except at low tide, when they are employed clearing the ground of weeds, and placing down oysters that have been thrown up by the sea.
10. The beds have not diminished since we put out but the most season is not known.	10. I can hardly say, the bed has been so reduced. The right time about the month of March.	10. I have never had anything to do with the oyster beds concerned by me.	10. Would not put them down at more than 10,000, as quantities were destroyed through having been placed too high on the strand.
11. Not so good as last year.	11. No.	11. I have never had anything to do with the oyster beds concerned by me.	11. I cannot tell, but it is very good.
12. The undergrowth has proved satisfactory, but outside a good deal of trouble throughout the winter, owing to the stones driving in the seaweed.	12. To repeated passing of packmen coming in and taking it is almost impossible to capture or identify them. Sometimes they are weak, and always carry large amounts for aggressive purposes.	12. I have never had anything to do with the oyster beds concerned by me.	12. The bed was not, in my opinion, properly managed. The oysters were too high on the strand, consequently too long exposed to the action of the sea, so that they did not grow or thrive as they should have done.
13. —	13. Without the aid of a gun boat or contrived scaffolding, I fear it is impossible to keep the ponding.	13. I have never had anything to do with the oyster beds concerned by me.	13. —
Licence No. 93—14th July, 1887. Bantry Bay, County Kerry. Granted to John T. Dooling.	Licence No. 94—14th July, 1887. Bantry Bay, County Kerry. Granted to John T. Dooling.	Licence No. 95—14th July, 1887. Bantry Bay, County Kerry. Granted to John T. Dooling.	Licence No. 96—14th July, 1887. Bantry Bay, County Kerry. Granted to John T. Dooling.
1. No take.	1. By Word of Ireland Oyster and Fish Company (Limited), in October, 1881.	1. No take.	1. No take.
2. Put oysters in beds on the beach, principle of drains, and they followed very well and grew fine.	2. Ground cleared and oysters laid.	2. Put oysters in beds on the beach, principle of drains, and they followed very well and grew fine.	2. Put oysters in beds on the beach, principle of drains, and they followed very well and grew fine.
3. About 600; they were not quite full-grown.	3. Five hundred thousand oysters.	3. About 600; they were not quite full-grown.	3. About 600; they were not quite full-grown.
4. No, but the spot grew on all the oysters.	4. Lumps of shell, this caused with rough oysters.	4. No, but the spot grew on all the oysters.	4. No, but the spot grew on all the oysters.
5. —	5. No.	5. —	5. —
6. —	6. —	6. —	6. —
7. —	7. No.	7. —	7. —
8. —	8. No.	8. —	8. —
9. —	9. No.	9. —	9. —
10. —	10. No.	10. —	10. —
11. —	11. No.	11. —	11. —
12. —	12. No.	12. —	12. —
13. —	13. No.	13. —	13. —
14. —	14. No.	14. —	14. —
15. —	15. No.	15. —	15. —
16. —	16. No.	16. —	16. —
17. —	17. No.	17. —	17. —
18. —	18. No.	18. —	18. —
19. —	19. No.	19. —	19. —
20. —	20. No.	20. —	20. —
21. —	21. No.	21. —	21. —

APPENDIX No. 28.—Abstract of Replies to Queries received

Questions received.	Lecture No. 26.—11th February, 1905. Miltons Mill, Great Oak. Granted to Richard Lyons.	Lecture No. 27.—11th February, 1905. River House, Great Oak. Granted to Richard Lyons.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?	1. In March, 1905.	1. Immediately.
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?	2. I had a boat of my own worked by two men, and during a six weeks they had continuously chodging and potting down the system; and bought a good quantity of small ones from other parties.	2. I formed out beds and laid system on them; also put down small ones in the run of the tide and some on edge. I also made an artificial pond and laid system in it, but this was a failure.
3. What quantity of system were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?	3. I could not exactly say, but I think from 40,000 to 50,000 middling size, and some small ones.	3. Altogether about 140,000. These systems were of all sizes, but more small than large.
4. Were any collections used for catching spores, and if so, of what description?	4. No; but I had a good quantity of spores on the strand.	4. I used boards and logs, also poles, dikes, and staves.
5. What was the result of your first operations?	5. The system I put down last have grown to a good size, and are of excellent quality.	5. I did not find any increase until last year when we had a quantity of spores deposited on the strand and shore, but I cannot say to what amount.
6. What quantity of system were put down each year since, and were they small or full-grown systems?	6. About 15,000 middling size.	6. I cannot say; almost all small system.
7. Have you ever collected spores on your bed, and if so, when and to what quantity?	7. No, I have the spores to a quantity; some which themselves to a good size and grow well on them.	7. I have a man constantly looking after the bed in low water spring tide, and sometimes a good many hands employed, potting and sowing system that may have been moved by storms, but, but I cannot say how many or if it is only a low water that they can work on the beds.
8. What amount of spores has been sold all year last season if you the House granted?	8. The first year none, and my about 450 worth each year since.	8. I have already said any as I want to work the bed thoroughly in the first place.
9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what system are they so employed, and at what work?	9. I have a man and his family all the year; they keep the mounds from growing too much.	9. I cannot say.
10. What is the stock of system and spores put at present on your bed, and are you satisfied with it?	10. My former success would be the only criterion to judge by. There is a great growth in the spot, which vary in size from a fourpenny bit to half a crown.	10. I could not come yet at this; there were large quantity of spores deposited last year, but none this season.
11. Was the spring this year good?	11. I do not consider this was a good year; the year before had was excellent.	11. No.
12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, in what sense do you all think it has been so?	12. I consider that the system there wonderfully well on my bed.	12. I think I am too much in the timber to add to the quantity of spores that I ought, and want of fresh blood me from doing what is required as quickly as I could work, but it may move to time. This year I think was too cold and wet for a good system since. I think that they do not speak with me and very late in the season, August and September.
13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	13. None.	13.

Questions received.	Lecture No. 28.—12th February, 1905. Andreas Harbor, Great Oak. Granted to Right Hon. The Earl of Derby.	Lecture No. 29.—12th February, 1905. Glenferrie House, Great Oak. Granted to Right Hon. The Earl of Derby.	Lecture No. 30.—14th March, 1905. And Sea. Granted to Captain John F. White.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?	1. Immediately.	1. Immediately.	
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?	2. Collected on many systems in possible and put them on the bed.	2. Putting down system.	
3. What quantity of system were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?	3. Good sized system, but cannot say what quantity.	3. From about 10,000 to 15,000; many of them large system. All the system that could be put were put into the beds.	
4. Were any collections used for catching spores, and if so, of what description?	4. No.	4. A quantity of empty systemable were placed on the beds.	
5. What was the result of your first operations?	5. None as yet.	5. There appears to be a number of small system on the beds, but the continued growth this year have destroyed quantities of the system, and reason is very difficult to ascertain the state of the beds. There is no doubt Glenferrie is better in good growing ground.	
6. What quantity of system were put down each year since, and were they small or full-grown systems?	6. None put down since; they are not to be put.	6. From 18,000 to 15,000 or more.	
7. Have you ever collected spores on your bed, and if so, when and to what quantity?	7. No.	7. Have not taken any off these beds.	
8. What amount of spores has been sold all year last season if you the House granted?	8. None.	8. None.	
9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what system are they so employed and at what work?	9. A sawmaker.	9. Merely a caretaker.	
10. What is the stock of system and spores put at present on your bed, and are you satisfied with it?	10. Cannot tell.	10. Cannot tell. The weather has been such it has been impossible to make a satisfactory inspection of the beds for some time.	
11. Was the spring this year good?	11. Cannot tell. An impression will be made the first favourable weather and strand.	11. Not the 1.	
12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, in what sense do you all think it has been so?	12. It is too soon to expect any return, but I have no doubt the bed will be a good one.	12. I expect it will be successful.	
13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	13. The difficulty of getting system to lay down is very great; the beds in Glenferrie are the only ones I use only on the getting system, and I have to stock all my beds from them by degrees.	13.	

			Owing to the shallow water and the position of the beds, and the fact that the beds are not of the same size, the system for the last time refused to sell to me, and I could have no system, much time to get them from Glenferrie. If you will extend the time so as to allow me to buy down the beds in March and April, I shall do so.
--	--	--	--

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 40—11th March, 1909. Rossmore Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Rogers.	Licence No. 40—11th March, 1909. Rossmore Bay, County Cork. Granted to Edward Robert Cooper.	Licence No. 41—11th February, 1909. Rossmore Bay. Granted to Henry Robert.
<p>1. In what time after I received my Licence I commenced to work on my bed with poles and kays. Some of the owners of land in the neighbourhood opposed my doing so, in consequence there were some complaints to the Petty Sessions Court, which judgment was given against me. I applied to the County Rossmore Court at Mallow, where the judgment of the Petty Sessions Court was reversed in October, 1909. It was now too late to do anything this year.</p> <p>2. In June, 1909, I dug out the boundaries of my bed, laid down a small net about one mile and half feet deep, and protected it with a fence of large rough stones all round, and placed border over part of it, and fences of large net twigs all round over other parts of it.</p> <p>3. In this bed I placed 1,000 large oysters for the purpose of spawning, and at Christmas, 1909, there appeared a great quantity of spat both on the stones in the bed and round it, and also on the borders, but the rough dark stones proved most. I also laid down several thousand young oysters on other parts of the bed for the purpose of growing. In the spring of 1910 there came a great bad frost, which by the people in the neighbourhood was called "the white frost," which was exposed, and covered all round with gravel, sand, and a week, and destroyed my expectation of a crop.</p> <p>4. I used barrows, loaders, and large stones placed together.</p> <p>5. I try to refer to answer to question No. 8.</p> <p>6. In 1910 I made another bed in what I consider a more protected part of the Rossmore, and placed in it about 1,000 large oysters for the purpose of spawning, also a considerable quantity of seed oysters, but they also were covered with gravel, sand, or the fence, by the wind and water from the bed.</p> <p>7. I have not for the oysters dug up in any considerable quantity, but I gather some spat every year.</p> <p>8. I have not said any.</p> <p>9. Three of my tenants occupy the land adjoining my bed and look after it. I have also employed a caretaker to prevent trespass and protect the bed.</p> <p>10. I cannot give you an approximate answer to this question at present.</p> <p>11. I cannot at present say.</p> <p>12. From my experience, since I obtained my Licence, I would say that Rossmore Bay, from its open and exposed nature and the wind in which it is exposed, cannot be depended on as affording promising oyster farms; and I also consider from the observations I have made that the last few years have been disastrous against the production of spat, at least in shallow waters.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>1. At once.</p> <p>2. Putting down spat and full-grown oysters.</p> <p>3. —</p> <p>4. With net in parts, and old shells.</p> <p>5. None.</p> <p>6. 4,000 full-grown spat in a pond but spat more spat, but not as much as in 1909.</p> <p>7. None.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. Two all the year.</p> <p>10. —</p> <p>11. No.</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>1. March, 1909.</p> <p>2. Had the ground cleared and protected.</p> <p>3. The bed being small, about 10,000 small oysters were put down.</p> <p>4. The natural oysters are large stones and rocks with sea-weed.</p> <p>5. Found that oysters did badly.</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. Never saw any sign of spat.</p> <p>8. None said or taken off.</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. They seem to be getting less each year.</p> <p>11. I have very bad everywhere in this vicinity.</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. I am afraid oysters will not do on the small bed that I have got there in sand more, which may be the cause.</p>
Licence No. 42—11th March, 1909. Rossmore Bay, County Cork. Granted to Richard J. Mahony.	Licence No. 42—11th March, 1909. Rossmore Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Kingston Sullivan.	Licence No. 43—11th March, 1909. Rossmore Bay, County Cork. Granted to John W. Papp.
<p>1. April, 1909.</p> <p>2. Clearing the bed, and then planting oysters.</p> <p>3. 10,000 in April, 1909; about three to four and a half inches.</p> <p>4. Two barrows were used without success. Oyster-shells were scattered over the bed.</p> <p>5. Did not observe any spat on the oysters yet down, but observed a great deal on the oyster-shells scattered over the bed.</p> <p>6. Planted in this bed in 1909, 1910, and 1911, about 120,000 spat, and 20,000 in 1909, in all about 140,000 spat; about two and a half inches, some more.</p> <p>7. Never collected any spat by artificial means, but the spat was outside the bed, but been dredged and planted in the bed.</p> <p>8. Spat altogether about 10,000.</p> <p>9. Sometimes eight or ten dredging boats, do, all the bed, and dredging outside the bed and adjoining.</p> <p>10. I don't say, as far as I am known as oysters, but there are about 100,000 oysters.</p> <p>11. More spat this year than in previous years.</p> <p>12. The undertaking promises to be very successful. The proprietors are protecting it carefully, and are actually putting in stock, and have not dredged any last two years.</p> <p>13. This bed and the bed granted to R. J. Mahony, viz., same day, are worked in partnership by Messrs. Richard Mahony and T. K. Sullivan.</p>	<p>1. April, 1910.</p> <p>2. Clearing the bed, and then planting oysters.</p> <p>3. 20,000 in April, 1910; about three to four and a half inches.</p> <p>4. Two barrows were used without success. Oyster-shells were scattered over the bed.</p> <p>5. Did not observe any spat on the oysters yet down, but observed a great deal on the oyster-shells scattered over the bed.</p> <p>6. Planted in this bed in 1909, 1910, and 1911, about 120,000 spat, and 20,000 in 1909, in all about 140,000 spat; about two and a half inches, some more.</p> <p>7. Never collected any spat by artificial means, but the spat was outside the bed, but been dredged and planted in the bed.</p> <p>8. Spat altogether about 10,000.</p> <p>9. Sometimes eight or ten dredging boats, do, all the bed, and dredging outside the bed and adjoining.</p> <p>10. I don't say, as far as I am known as oysters, but there are about 100,000 oysters.</p> <p>11. More spat this year than in previous years.</p> <p>12. The undertaking promises to be very successful. The proprietors are protecting it carefully, and are actually putting in stock, and have not dredged any last two years.</p> <p>13. This bed and the bed granted to Richard J. Mahony, viz., same day, are worked in partnership by Messrs. T. K. Sullivan and Richard J. Mahony.</p>	<p>1. In the following year a beginning was made by clearing the beach of obstructions, removing stones and seaweed.</p> <p>2. In the beginning of 1911 twenty-eight and a half barrels of oysters were purchased at Malinbeg, and planted out on the beach.</p> <p>3. Of the above about one-fourth were full-grown and the remaining three-fourths were small.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. The oysters appeared healthy, but there was an unusual increase such as to encourage a large output.</p> <p>6. None in 1912.</p> <p>7. This year the bed looked more promising, as there was a better spawning.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. A caretaker employed consistently.</p> <p>10. About thirty-eight and a half barrels.</p> <p>11. Better.</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. In consequence of the better appearance of the bed a quantity of additional spat will be planted in a spring.</p>

APPENDIX No. 28.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Questions received

Questions before.	LAWRENCE No. 104—18th June, 1895. Gleanings Ferry Reg. Granted to Mrs. Catherine BROWN.	LAWRENCE No. 97—18th June, 1895. Ridgely Reg. Granted to WILLIAM LITTLE.	LAWRENCE No. 97—18th September, 1894. Gleanings Ferry Reg. Granted to Lord GLENDALE.
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operation?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down each year then, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed annually since the license granted?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can estimate?</p> <p>11. Was the spawning this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, in what cause do you attribute its non-success?</p> <p>13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>In recognition of the death of a relative who had undertaken to establish the fishery for Mrs. Brown, no steps have been taken to cultivate what is believed to be a good place for the purpose.</p>	<p>1. In spring of 1871.</p> <p>2. Putting down oysters and a half barrels of oysters.</p> <p>3. Oysters and a half barrels, small ones.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. A great disappointment.</p> <p>6. None put down any since March, 1871.</p> <p>7. Never collected any spat.</p> <p>8. Nil.</p> <p>9. Nil.</p> <p>10. Cannot say.</p> <p>11. Cannot say.</p> <p>12. To some extent.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>1. 5, and 3, Lord Glencairn having in 1870 purchased the interest in a license granted to the late James Yeoman for an oyster bed in Gleanings Ferry, the site of which is included in that of the license of 1871, he began operations by engaging a competent workman, and employing hands to collect and set in the most suitable places the oysters that were auctioned abroad; and in 1871 he purchased and laid down 10,000 small oysters, with small large oysters.</p> <p>4. Some large oyster-trails there were placed on the bed.</p> <p>5. The oysters were taken care of.</p> <p>6. In 1871 there were laid down 10,000, and in 1872 11,000 small oysters.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. In 1870 sold £1,000; in 1871, 18,000; in 1872, 17,000; in 1873, 16,000.</p> <p>9. One collector, at regular weekly wages, who employs extra hands when required.</p> <p>10. Having laid down 114,000 oysters and sold 60,000, there ought to be between 40,000 and 50,000 on the bed, without reckoning spat.</p> <p>11. No.</p> <p>12. Unless the oysters on this bed prove productive of spat, so as to keep up a stock without bringing oysters from other places, the undertaking is not likely to prove satisfactory as an investment of money.</p> <p>13. —</p>
<p>Questions before.</p> <p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first operation?</p> <p>6. What quantity of oysters were put down each year then, and were they small or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>7. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>8. What amount of oysters has been sold off your bed annually since the license granted?</p> <p>9. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>10. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can estimate?</p> <p>11. Was the spawning this year good?</p> <p>12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, in what cause do you attribute its non-success?</p> <p>13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>LAWRENCE No. 105—21st April, 1871. Gleanings Ferry Reg. Granted to Miss Agnes Mary Stables.</p> <p>1. In November, 1870, the principal improvements took place.</p> <p>2. By putting on small oysters purchased at Richmond, County Mayo, to the amount of £20.</p> <p>3. Scarcely for oysters, small, and full-grown.</p> <p>4. There were, for gathering some oysters to show by the steam.</p> <p>5. Not very successful.</p> <p>6. Nil.</p> <p>7. I have—say that could be placed up. Cannot say what quantity, but was very few.</p> <p>8. On an average, for the years 1871 and 1872 there had been a profit of 400 lbs.</p> <p>9. I cannot give a direct answer to this query, as I did upon my late visit to the bed, when the tide came in the winter and spring of the year.</p> <p>10. One hundred thousand in spat, including large and small, as far as I can judge.</p> <p>11. No, and has been bad for the last two years.</p> <p>12. The seasons have been bad for spawning. Also the Gleanings Ferry oysters on the bed occasionally.</p> <p>13. I have put out on the bed from time to time a large quantity of man, guano, and shell.</p>	<p>LAWRENCE No. 106—21st March, 1871. Gleanings Ferry Reg. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Rosby.</p> <p>The bed has been able to get any oysters to lay down on this bed, but began first as the beds at Gleanings Ferry and Aldgate are now very fairly stocked, to get a supply from them.</p>	<p>LAWRENCE No. 106—21st March, 1871. Gleanings Ferry Reg. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Rosby and T. J. Lecky.</p> <p>Bedden, County Cork.</p> <p>Have not been able to get any oysters to lay down on this bed, but begin now as the beds at Gleanings Ferry and Aldgate are now very fairly stocked, to get a supply from them.</p>

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

License No. 54—10th September, 1871. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Henry W. Kivrich.	License No. 55—10th September, 1871. Sligo Bay. Granted to Owen Wynne.	License No. 56—10th September, 1871. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Owen Wynne.	License No. 103—18th March, 1872. Ballyvaughan Bay, County Sligo. Granted to S. J. Vennart.
<p>1. November, 1871.</p> <p>2. Cleaning the bed of stones, and packing it with corals shells and oyster shells.</p> <p>3. Seventy thousand of small oysters.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>4. Yes, and no.</p> <p>4. About 10,000 small oysters.</p> <p>5. Yes.</p> <p>6. Ten thousand five hundred.</p> <p>8. Six pence, in winter, keeping the bed covered of weeds and stones, and keeping the oysters in their proper place when removed by tidal action.</p> <p>10. Oysters, 150,000; oyster spat, some sold.</p> <p>11. Yes.</p> <p>12. —</p> <p>13. To enlarge the bed in the middle distance, the southern half of the present bed being the most successful.</p>	<p>Here has been able to proceed with any cultivation on this bed, from different causes—difficulty of procuring hands at the season when weather would best admit of harrowing the bottom, except at an enormous rate of wages, and of getting hands to clean the bed (requiring much manual labour) to remove stones and seaweed, &c., growing on them, as at the time, a satisfactory smooth surface, which work can only be done with advantage after tide of spring tides, and for but two or three hours at a time; and while the Harbour Commissioners continue to carry on their operations of depositing between the middle boundary wall of these channels and the shore (where the bed is situated) large and heavy loads of mud, dredged from the bed of the channel, it would be almost useless to deposit or lay young oysters, which would be destroyed by the heavy sand being carried over them with the action of the tide.</p>	<p>1. The beginning of November, 1871.</p> <p>2. A number of buoys were placed at a measured distance of 200 feet southward of the channel wall, to define the part located between the said line of buoys and high-water mark.</p> <p>3. From above observation, noted each day, we ascertained that from 10th December, 1871, to 10th April, 1872, we had sown 100,000 oysters, at a cost of £200 15s. 10d.</p> <p>4. Not any.</p> <p>5. No results were noted.</p> <p>6. Answered under query No. 2. Some of the oysters measured from 600 and a half to 100 and a half inches, and a few nearly three inches in diameter.</p> <p>7. None.</p> <p>8. A few hundred were raised during the spring of 1872 for private use, but were not found to be very good. In December we sold 11,000.</p> <p>9. One experienced and one unexperienced, who share the labour day and night, and a steaming crew of five men, ready at all times when called upon.</p> <p>10. At low water of ordinary spring tides, there being about three feet of water on the bed, it would be very difficult to ascertain the stock.</p> <p>11. Cannot say.</p> <p>12. Very well satisfied with the prospect of success, from the results of a few days' dredging.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>The answers given to queries for License No. 103 apply also to this, as both licenses now form one bed.</p>
<p>License No. 140—17th March, 1871. Ballyvaughan Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Thomas Haden.</p> <p>1. On the 14th April, 1871.</p> <p>2. I laid down some small or half-grown oysters in the breeding at once; also some oysters for the spat to 200 on.</p> <p>3. In the year from March, 1871, to 25th March, 1872, I laid down between 300 and 400 oysters, the greater part of them half-grown, for breeding.</p> <p>4. Yes; they were of date, about the size and thickness of common flat, and many of them were covered on both sides with rough lime-work for the spat to adhere to the more firmly. I also with these oysters sown amongst them a collection of pieces of old iron of various kinds.</p> <p>5. I don't know at present.</p> <p>6. In the second year—counting from 25th March, 1872, up to 4th January, 1873—I have laid down 5,275, being sent as young oysters mostly apparently over two years old—very good sort, from Cork Harbour.</p> <p>7. I have not.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. I have three boatmen and a boy. I have employed them to lay down the oysters, and to dredge over the beds to see how the bottom was at work.</p> <p>10. I cannot say, as it is chiefly deep water.</p> <p>11. I don't know, having been absent in the summer; but I hear it was not.</p> <p>12. Should it not eventually do so, I should attribute it to the willow of this river, and to the freshets, which unfortunately showed, and possibly, some susceptibility of the ground.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>License No. 141—17th April, 1871. Off the banks of Ballyvaughan, County Sligo. Granted to Edward Burke.</p> <p>At the time I got my licence there were some oysters on the bed situated so near. I had a number of them removed and placed on the strand, but found the current so strong that it carried off the lighter ones. I am at present making arrangements to place a hundredweight. The oysters have increased considerably. There is about six weeks' but all attached to rocks, with few exceptions. I would have mentioned and perhaps some, but Mrs. Burke and I had arranged to charter a vessel when she got her licence, which we still purpose doing. I may add, her bed adjoins mine.</p>	<p>License No. 142—17th April, 1871. Off the banks of Ballyvaughan, County Sligo. Granted to Maria Coleman.</p> <p>1. Since whose date no steps taken to cultivate the bed.</p> <p>2. None.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. None.</p> <p>6. None.</p> <p>7. Yes; in May, 1871, 200.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. None but myself.</p> <p>10. Two hundred.</p> <p>11. It was not.</p> <p>12. I was waiting for Mrs. Burke and Mr. Burke till we should plant the three in oyster beds together.</p> <p>13. None.</p>	<p>License No. 143—17th April, 1871. Off the banks of Ballyvaughan, County Sligo. Granted to Richard Coleman.</p> <p>1. Since whose date no steps taken to cultivate the bed.</p> <p>2. None.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. None.</p> <p>6. None.</p> <p>7. Yes, in May, 1871, 200.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. No one but myself.</p> <p>10. Two hundred.</p> <p>11. It was not.</p> <p>12. I was waiting for Mrs. Burke and Mr. Burke till we should plant the three in oyster beds together.</p> <p>13. None.</p>

APPENDIX No. 28.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

Queries received	Answers No. 100—1014 July, 1871. Of the trade of W. H. L. & Co., Birmingham. Quoted to the James Haasell, Esq.	Answers No. 1015—1075 July, 1871. Of the trade of W. H. L. & Co., Birmingham. Quoted to the James Haasell, Esq.	Answers No. 1076—1077 July, 1871. Of the trade of W. H. L. & Co., Birmingham. Quoted to the James Haasell, Esq.
1. At what time after the above date were the above taken to estimate the loss?	1. Immediately.	1. & 2. Shortly after receiving the above news, the various persons both in Ireland and America to try and procure opium to plant on my land, but could not procure any. This year I sent a special messenger to America, and although a considerable quantity of opium was obtained, there was such difficulty in obtaining it as to make it impossible to plant it, and I was obliged to give up thinking of it at present.	1. I was not, until after November 1871, able to procure Irish opium, or others.
2. What was the nature of the above taken by you then to estimate the loss?	2. Nothing for the purpose of planting the land.	3. I, (11, 111). The greater part would be the remainder of the above.	2. In January, 1871, I procured a quantity, I cannot say how much, from the north of Ireland, and in March or September of 1871, I got 1,000 Irish opium from the opium man in Dublin, near the Corkington Street.
3. What quantity of opium were put down by you, and were they small or full grown opium?	3. About 600,000, large and small.	4. I, (11, 111). The greater part would be the remainder of the above.	3. The total quantity of Irish opium taken by me might be 100,000, or more, as each and a half in diameter.
4. Were any collectors used for collecting opium, and if so, of what description?	4. No.	5. The only collectors employed were women. If any artificial collectors are ever used, I should be much obliged if the proprietors of the opium are any information they may have on the subject.	4. I have not as yet made use of any artificial collectors.
5. What was the result of your first experiment?	5. —	6. —	5. No.
6. What quantity of opium were put down each year then, and were they small or full grown opium?	6. The whole of the opium were planted between May and September, 1871.	7. In 1871, 1872, 1873 were put down; in 1874, 1875 were put down, partly small and partly large, but not to any considerable extent.	6. See my first answer.
7. Have you ever collected opium on your land, out of the above and in what quantity?	7. None as yet.	8. We have not been collected as yet.	7. I am not able to speak of this as yet, as I have not had time to grow or have results.
8. What amount of opium has been sold of your land annually since the above date?	8. None as yet.	9. None.	8. None.
9. How many people are employed on your land? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?	9. Not having returned a second year, I have merely a number of people.	10. These persons have been employed in planting opium and watching the land.	9. None. I have a man to watch what I have put down, or rather to have a guard on what I have put down.
10. What is the state of opium and opium land at present on your land, as far as you can estimate?	10. I have not yet started the land as to what quantity of opium they might be.	11. It would be impossible to tell or give any general estimate of opium or opium land as yet, as I have not yet started the land.	10. This I cannot answer with any certainty or satisfaction.
11. Was the planting this year good?	11. Good as yet.	12. Very much so.	11. —
12. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, in what way do you attribute the failure?	12. I have every hope of the land turning out as opium.	13. For so far as every reason to hope that at the end of the next year there will be a very satisfactory return.	12. I am not able to say whether my undertaking might not have proved satisfactory. If it should and it should not, it is a temporary matter and not able to return it.
13. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	13. It is my intention to complete the stocking of the land during 1872.	14. It would be very important if the proprietors could be so kind as to permit my having the land inside my present land, as I find it very difficult to prevent trespassers.	13. —

FARMERS.

From Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 110—20th October, 1871. Shannon, Bay, County Down. Granted to the Most Hon. the Marquess of Downshire.	Licence No. 111—20th December, 1871. Ballycastle Harbour, County Antrim. Granted to Major Henry Lamb.	Licence No. 112—20th December, 1871. Bally Bay, Lough, County Down. Granted to Colin Hugh Thomson.
<p>1. Satisfactory.</p> <p>2. Two cutters, fitted by endorsement, "one cutter, supposed favourable for landing, the other labour, more for fattening; the former cost me about three hundred, the latter one hundred."</p> <p>3. On 15th November, 1871, 1,000 small oysters laid down from Lough Swilly, and in same month, 1,000 from Carrington laid on December 15th, 1,000 more from Lough Swilly.</p> <p>4. No. From the shelliness of the fish laid down, it would have been a useless expense.</p> <p>5. They have grown very much—increased in size from one and a quarter inches diameter to two and a half inches during the season, and are healthy and thriving. It is to be observed, these oysters were large and plump.</p> <p>6. 10,000 from Lough Swilly in November last month, and two years old, and 1,000 more from Carrington, small.</p> <p>7. No. The fish growing so much, not likely.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. The men are taken from other works, and employed, when necessary, in repacking the oysters from April to November, one man employed for 4 months.</p> <p>10. Over 10,000.</p> <p>11. None.</p> <p>12. Satisfactory. The fish are healthy and very healthy, and began to be marketed at a good price in the course of the next two years.</p> <p>13. Collections will be placed the coming season, the fish properly cleared, and it is intended to put a stop to repacking the fish and out of the water. Oysters are very difficult to be put, only the smallest can be obtained, at a cost of over one penny per 1,000.</p>	<p>1. The cultivation commenced before the above date.</p> <p>2. Clearing the bed.</p> <p>3. Oysters raised, most of them small.</p> <p>4. None on most parts, except the catch thrown back on beds, about 1,000 fish on one part.</p> <p>5. No not yet known.</p> <p>6. This is the second year; cannot say if the season is over.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. About twenty men on average all the year round, dredging, clearing, and shifting oysters, except during June and July.</p> <p>10. Do not know.</p> <p>11. No.</p> <p>12. Ignorance and laziness and extravagance.</p> <p>13. —</p>	<p>1. Efforts were previous to the above date.</p> <p>2. Clearing it with a dredger.</p> <p>3. Never counted the number that were put down, but they were full-grown oysters, a few thousand.</p> <p>4. Put down on and collected by picking up, both once and three.</p> <p>5. The fish did very well, but the time did nothing.</p> <p>6. I cannot say the number.</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. Never add any, except one year, about 20,000.</p> <p>9. Don't give people constant employment. I employ about eight men dredging for three months, January, February, and March, but this year I have not found much the weather has been so bad, it was impossible.</p> <p>10. Have not the least remedy. Men.</p> <p>11. No.</p> <p>12. Cannot state.</p> <p>13. —</p>

REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS.

115. REGULATIONS for the LETTERING, NUMBERING, and REGISTERING of BRITISH SEA-FISHING BOATS UNDER PART II. of the SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1868 (31 & 32 Victoria, Chapter 45.)

[*Note.*—The Regulations approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 4th day of February, 1869, are REVOKED by the Order in Council of the 18th day of June, 1869, and the following Regulations are now in force.]

1. The following Regulations shall be in future observed by owners and masters of all British boats or vessels fishing from, or belonging to any port or place in the United Kingdom, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, of whatever size, and however propelled or navigated, which find any portion of their ordinary employment in sailing, or crying or netting dredging, for purposes of sale; subject, however, to the following qualifications:—

(1) Yachts, vessels, or boats not usually employed in fishing or dredging for purposes of sale shall not be subject to the following Regulations when they are not so employed.

(2) If a boat or vessel employed in fishing or dredging for purposes of sale is also used as a pilot boat, and is marked and numbered as such, under any laws or regulations governing such pilot boat, such boat or vessel shall not be subject to the following Regulations:

(3) Boats employed in the pilchard-sein fishery on the coasts of Cornwall shall, if otherwise duly marked to the satisfaction of the officers of Customs or Coast Guard, be exempt from the necessity of having letters and numbers painted on their sails, bows, or sterns, as required by the following Regulations.

2. Every sea fishing vessel or boat, whether registered under any other Act or not, shall, except as hereinafter provided for, be licensed, numbered, and have a certificate of registry, and shall for that purpose be entered or registered in a Register of Sea Fishing Boats to be kept at the principal office of Customs in each collectory. Applications, as hereafter prescribed, for letters, numbers, and certificates of Registry, shall be made by all owners of fishing boats to the Officer of Coast Guard or Fishery Office in charge of the Station at or near the place where the boat may for the time being be employed. In any case where a boat belongs to a place situated at a distance from a Coast Guard Station, such application may be delivered to the principal Office of Customs or to any Fishery Office at the creek or station at or nearest to the place to which the boat belongs, or at which she may be temporarily employed in fishing. And such application upon being received by any such Officer, shall be forthwith forwarded to the Collector of Customs of the Port in which the place to which the boat belongs is situated, who, upon the receipt of such application, shall cause the boat to be registered and numbered, and grant the certificate of such registry, and forward the same to the Officer through whom the application was received, who is to deliver such certificate to the applicant.

3. The port or place at which any British vessel or boat is registered under the provisions of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" (17 & 18 Vict., c. 104), shall be considered the port or place to which she belongs.

4. It is the duty of the Officers of the Board of British White Herring Fishery shall make the Officers of Customs and of Coast Guard in the performance of the duties imposed by these Regulations; and shall in places where there are no Coast Guard, themselves discharge the duties hereby imposed upon the Coast Guard.

5. If, in the opinion of the Collector of the Port to which any boats belong, or of the Inspecting Commissioner, or Divisional Officer of the District, it is desirable from local circumstances or otherwise, that the mode of application prescribed in the second article of these Regulations should be partially modified or altered, such Collector, Inspecting Commissioner, or Divisional Officer shall make a special report to the Board of Trade, setting forth the reasons for and particulars of such modification or alteration.

6. There shall be series of numbers and distinguishing letters for the boats belonging to each collectory of customs.

7. For purposes of numbering, lettering, and registration, boats shall be divided into three classes, as follows:—

1st Class.—Boats of 15 tons burthen and upwards.

2nd Class.—Boats of less than 15 tons burthen, navigated otherwise than by sail only.

3rd Class.—Boats navigated by sail only.

Provided that the officer to whom the application to register is made may, if he think proper, place any small boat occasionally navigated or propelled by sail in the third instead of the second class.

8. For boats of the above classes the positions and dimensions of the letters and numbers shall be as follows:

1st Class.—For the hulls, 18 inches in height, and 35 inches in breadth, and for the sails one-third larger every way.

2nd Class.—For the hulls, 16 inches in height, and 17 inches in breadth, and for the sails, one-third larger in every way.

3rd Class.—Three inches in height, and half an inch in breadth.

Provided that in boats that have a "head piece" or "rubbing streak" the letters and numbers shall be as high as the space above the "head piece" or "rubbing streak" will admit. In boats where the space between the garboard and water-line is not sufficient in size for the prescribed letters and numbers, the letters and numbers shall be as high as the size of the boats will admit.

9. In boats of the 1st and 2nd class the number will follow, and in those of the 3rd class precede the distinguishing letter or letters.

10. When vessels carry, or have attached to them, small boats as tenders or otherwise, such boats must be marked with the same numbers and letters as the vessels to which they belong. Such numbers and letters may be of the size appropriate to the class to which the boat would belong according to its own size and means of propulsion, but its position and precedence according to the class of the vessel to which the boat is attached.

11. In sailing boats, and boats navigated by the combined use of sails, the letters and numbers shall be placed on each bow, stern or fore side below the garboard, and on each side of the stern, except for lug-sail boats, in which the letters and numbers may be placed on the foremast or stern instead of the mainmast. For boats of the third class, the letters and numbers shall be placed on the outside of the stern of the boat immediately under the name. On the hulls all letters and numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground; and on sails in black oil colour on white or gray sails, and in white oil colour on tarred or black sails. Except in the case of vessels only occasionally engaged in fishing for purposes of sale, hereinafter in the thirteenth article of these Regulations specially provided for, the letters and numbers of sails shall be painted on each side of the cloth forming the substance of the sail, and not upon any cloth or other thing sewn or otherwise attached to it; and shall be placed on each side of the centre cloth or cloths of the mainsail, close of and immediately above the close reef, and so as to be at all times conspicuous whether the sail is reefed or not.

12. All boats of whatever class shall have their names, and those of the parts to which they belong, painted in white oil colour on a black ground on the outside of the stern, in letters which shall be at least 9 inches in height and 1½ inch in breadth.

13. In the case of any vessel or boat only occasionally engaged in fishing for purposes of sale, and not usually so employed, the letters and numbers prescribed by these Regulations may be temporarily affixed by pieces of canvas or board attached to the mainsail and bows, but of the same dimensions as those specified in the eighth article of these Regulations.

14. The letters, numbers, and names placed on boats and on their sails shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

15. All the booms, larrels, and principal beams of each net, and all other implements of fishery, shall be marked with the same letters and numbers as the boats to which they belong, so as to be easily distinguished. The owners may further distinguish them by any private marks they think proper. Provided that this Regulation shall not apply in the case of boats employed.

- (1) In the Scotch herring fishery;
(2) In the drift net and seine fisheries in Cornwall;
(3) In the other drift net and seine fisheries (if any) as the Board of Trade may direct.

In the above-mentioned cases it will be held sufficient that the nets and booms be numbered, so as to identify their true owners; but in all cases of doubt it will devolve upon the masters of boats and nets to satisfy Sea Fishery Officers, (as defined by the 8th section of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868), that the said booms and nets properly form part of the trawls of the boat with which they may be found, or that they belong to the fishermen of other boats temporarily fishing in it.

16. The owner and master of any boat not having all its nets, booms, and other implements duly marked in the manner above directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

17. A register of sea-fishing boats, in the form contained in Table A. hereto annexed, shall be kept by the Collector of Customs at each collection, which shall contain the date of registry, name of the vessel or boat, and of the port or place to which she belongs, names of owner and master, description of her rig and of her ordinary mode of fishing, her registered number, class, tonnage, and length of keel, and number of crew usually employed.

18. Certificates of Registry in the above register shall be issued by the respective Collectors of Customs, on application being duly made as directed by the second article of these Regulations; and such certificates shall be in the form contained in Table B. hereto annexed, and when necessary shall be transmitted to the Office of Coast Guard or Customs or other Fishery Officer through whom the application may have been transmitted for delivery by such Officer to the owner. The Certificate of Registry shall contain the name of the collectorship and the distinguishing letters, the name and description of boat, the name of the owner and master, the registered number and class, and the date of entry.

19. All applications for letters, numbers, and registration of fishing boats must be in writing, and according to the form contained in Table C. hereto annexed, and in duplicate if they are to be forwarded from a distant station as provided by the second article of these Regulations; and the duplicate copy is to be retained and filed by the Office of Coast Guard or Customs at the station to which the boat belongs.

20. Whenever the owner of any registered vessel or boat proves to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs or Coast Guard or any Fishery Officer that his boat has been deprived of any Certificate of Registry already granted to him, the proper Officer may cause a copy of such Certificate of Registry to be made out and delivered to such owner; and such copy, duly certified by the proper officer, shall have all the effect of the original.

21. Once in every year the owner of every boat shall submit his Certificate of Registry for examination, either at the head office in each collection or at the station through which it was originally obtained, and the proper officer shall sign his name as the back of the said Certificate, together with the date of examination, as a record of its authenticity and correctness.

22. In the first week of every year each Officer of Customs or of Coast Guard and each Fishery Officer shall forward to the Collector of Customs of the district a list, showing the numbers and classes of all boats whose Certificates of Registry have been presented for examination and endorsed in the preceding year; and a notation of all inspections of Certificates shall be made in the Register against the name of each boat. On a change of ownership, or on removal to another collection, of any boat registered under these Regulations, a fresh Certificate of Registry must be applied for, and the former Certificate be given up, in order that the same, together with the former Registry, may be cancelled, and on a change of Master due notice shall be given of such change, which shall be duly noted in the Register, and be endorsed on the Certificate of Registry. A failure on the part of the owner of any boat to comply with these Regulations shall subject the owner and master to the same penalties that they would have incurred if the Certificate of Registry had never been applied for.

23. If any boat required to be registered, lettered, and numbered in pursuance of these Regulations, and not being so registered, lettered, and numbered, in the manner prescribed, is used as a fishing boat, the owner and the master shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Any Sea Fishery Officer may seize and detain such boat, and prevent it from going to sea and from sea fishing until it is duly registered, lettered, and numbered, and may for that purpose, if it is at sea, take it back into the nearest or most convenient British port. Such boat shall not be entitled to any of the privileges or advantages of a British Sea Fishing Boat, but all obligations, liabilities, and penalties with reference to such boat shall be the same as if it had been duly registered.

24. The master of every boat registered under these Regulations shall have on board his boat, at all times the Certificate of Registry lawfully required to be obtained; and any master not having such Certificate shall, in the absence of any reasonable cause for the same, (proof whereof shall lie on him,) be liable, together with his boat and crew, to be taken by any Sea Fishery Officer, without warrant, summons, or other process, into the nearest or most convenient port, and there to be ordered by the Court, on any proceedings in a summary manner, to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Provided that the masters of boats employed in the pilchard fishery in Cornwall, or in such other fishery (if any) as the Board of Trade shall direct, shall be exempt from this Regulation.

25. After registration no change shall be made in the name of any Sea Fishing Boat.

* *Note*.—When a change of Master occurs, the Lords of the Admiralty, by letter dated 12th April, 1875, have authorized officers of the Coast Guard to be joined, in all cases where they feel satisfied that delay in fishing would be caused by forwarding the Register for endorsement to the Collector and waiting till it is returned, may themselves make the endorsement, notifying the same as early as possible to the Collector at the Head Port of Registry.

TABLE A.

Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, 31 & 32 Vict. Cap. 45.

Form of

REGISTER OF VESSELS AND BOATS ENGAGED IN FISHING.

Date of Registry.	Name of Vessel.	Port or Place to which Belonging.	Name of Owner.	Name of Master.	Description.		Registered No.			Sex.		No. of Crew usually employed.		Remarks.
					Of Vessel or Boat, how rigged, what Sailed, &c.	Ordinary Mode of Fishing.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Tonnage.	Length of Keel.	Men.	Boys.	

APPENDIX.
No. 29.

TABLE B.

SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1958.—§§ 4 & 32 VICH. CAP. 43.

Port of _____

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY.

of _____, named _____

of _____

Owner _____

Motor _____

Registered No. _____ of _____ Class _____

Signature of }
Registering Officer }

Date _____

TABLE C.

SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1958.—§§ 4 & 32 VICH. CAP. 43.

Application to Register a Vessel or Boat.

Port of _____ Letter _____

The _____

Part or parts to }
which belonging }

Owner _____

Master _____

Description of vessel or }
boat, how rigged, what }

sails used, &c. }

Mode of sailing _____

Tonnage _____

Length of keel _____

No. of men _____ } usually employed.

No. of boys _____ }

Signature of applicant _____

Residence _____

NOTE.—This Act does not require that Boats engaged exclusively in Salmon Fishing should be registered; but the Stat section of 5 & 6 V. c. 106, further directs that every Boat, Cut, or Gurney, shall have, upon some conspicuous place thereof, the Name of the Owner, or of one of the Owners, where more than one, and of his Place of Residence, pointed in clear, legible characters or letters, of not less than Two Inches in length. Penalty for non-compliance, Five Pounds.